WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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TERMS. TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in ance \$2,50 at the end of six months—or \$3,00 to expiration of the year.

Ill letters and communications must be The rule is imperative, in order to shield us frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, e. tho wish their letters to be taken from the of the by us, will be careful to pay their postage. The absertisement making one square, or a

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY.

IN ASSEMBLY, Wednesday, March 29. Mr. T. W. Tacker said, it would be recollected at an abolition petition was presented a short arporting to be signed by some students college.—A memorial, he said, had g been under the first intima-totion, who stated that the first intima-pathion referred to, came to the faculty much their representative in the of the conega through their representative in the assembly. He was desired to present the petition, and to ask for the reading of it. The memorial is

Of the President and Professors of Hamilton College, in reference to a petition by the students of that college, to the Legislature of this State. TO THE HONORABLE THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE

OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, the faculty of Hamilton col-The undersigned with surprise, the presentation of a petition before your honorable body, purporting to come from a portion of the students of this to come from a portion of the students of this attrion. They say surprise, for it is unusual for transaction like this to take place, as it actuallas, without the slightest knowledge of any most of the faculty; and because it seemed unusuable, that young men who have been habity ingenous and orderly, should, in this increase with remarkable secress, act a next consider y ingendous and part equally secresy, act a part equally arigace with the PRINCIPLES OF THE COL-

LEGE GOVERNMENT, and with the JUDG-MENT and FEELINGS of EVERY OFFICER the institution.
The undersigned are constrained, from a regard important interests committed to their charge, a before your honorable body the following story of the case, as they appear on

At an early period of the present session of the Legislature, a letter was received from a member of your honorable body, Mr. C. O. Shepard, from by a stulent of one of the lower class-Generace, by a state of the one of the lower class-es of the college, requesting him to get up, circu-late for signature, and transmit to him a petition of the same nature as that recently presented to your the same nature as that recently present at that honorable holdy. The proposition was not at that time compiled with. A subsequent communication was received by the same student from the same byiating objections, and urging a compli-

These repeated applications from the member of our honorable body, were followed by the petition question. A number of the signers disclaim all sympathy with the abolition societies; most of them say they were misled by the representations from Albany, and some, that they acted without retion, on the solicitation of their fellows. Most these signers are minors, many of them mere

In consideration of the premises, the undersigned ask the protection of your honorable body, against the interference of any member or members of your honorable body in the internal concerns of the your nonorable body in the internal concerns of the institution committed to their charge; and particularly that the students thereof may not be invited to political action on any subject whatever, by any member of your honorable body, to the discredit and injury of the institution, and in contravention of the principles on which its government has ever

Joseph Penney, President.
John H. Lathrop, Prof. Eth. and Pol. Ec. JOHN H. LATHROP, Prof. 5th, and Pol. Ec. CHARLE: AVERY, Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Ph. SIMEON NORTH, Prof. of Lang. MARCUS CATLIN, Prof. Math. and Ast'y. OREN ROOT, Tuter.

Hamilton College, 27th March, 1837.

(The proceedings upon the presentation of this unspeaka-ly base and servile memorial were published in last week's Liberator. Such an institution cannot prosper long.]

MORE THEOLOGICAL BASENESS,

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT COLUMBIA, S. CAROLI Theotogical Seminary at Collembia, S. Caroli-ra, —Some suspicions, it seems, lately got abroad, that some of the students in this institution were infected with the leaven of abolition. The result was a meeting of the students, and the 'following authentic informa-tion,' published in the Southern Christian Herald.

whom THIBTEEN are natives of South Carolina and Georgia, FIVE natives of the northern states,— one of the western states, and one of CANADA.

Of the seven last mentioned, only ONE came to his Institution from the North. But he was not this Institution from the North. But he was not sent here by Abolitionists; for he is not only opposed southern in principle and favorable to [slavery] southern institutions, but he is preparing to leave all that he holds dear in this land, that he may spend his days on heather shores. With regard to the rest, they came to us from the bosoms of southern families, from southern academies and colleges, from southern academies and colleges, a communities violently opposed to the schemes abolitionists, and they came recommended either ather Presbyleries or southern men. They have er been charged with entertaining sentiments orable to abolition, and inimical to the South. ey now authorize us 'to contradict all statements with have been made against them; and further y, that they consider their present residence here, gether with their former residence (in most inces for several years) in this and other parts of the South, a sufficient evidence of their friendly regard to [slavery] southern institutions.'

All which was duly signed by a committee of three, in behalf of the southern students.'

So it seems the northern students, have been exercis-We should like to know whether the 'one' menmed goes out as a missionary of the American Board. Missionaries that go out slaveholders in 'principle,' was not scruple to become so in practice.—Emancipator.

(From the Friend of Man.)

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Washington city, January 6th, 1837. Dear Sir, -The paper called the Friend of Man, searing date the 23th of December, has been sent to me (by you, I suppose.) You have, without any authority from me, and directly contrary to my wish, used the privilege of my frank to send me a paper that I did not desire, would not have subscribed for, and consequently, you have defrauded the government out of its postage. I expect you know for it was published last winter in the Globe,) that by the constitution of Tennessee, even the Legisla-ture thereof cannot emancipate slaves without the con-sent of their owners; and that a law has been pass-ed in that State, making it a penitentiary offence (of not less than five years' confinement) upon any person who may be found guilty of using, circulat-ing, or giving current person who may be found guilty of using, circulat-ing, or giving currency to such a paper as you have sent me, upon the subject of abolition. It is true, sir, that while I am here, I might read your paper with impanity; but if I was at home, it would ren-der me obnoxious to the laws of my State, and for which I should be subjected to an infamous punish-ment. A man must have a best dyad with the ment. A man must have a heart dyed with the deepest malignancy, if, with a full knowledge of these consequences, he would force a publication upon the citizens of a State, when the only effect it accepts. it possibly could have, would be to inflict an infa-mous punishment upon the individual to whom it was sent, in the event that he made the least use was sent, in the event that he made the least use of, or gave the slightest circulation to it. I have in several instances, before the passage of this law (in the fall of 1835) given my personal interference to prevent regulations from being adopted (in the section of country in which I live) to inflict summary and capital punishment upon any abolitionist who should be found in that quarter propagating his doctrines. The Legislature took the subject into consideration, and passed the law above alluded to, as the mildest punishment that the sense of society, in that country, will tolerate. Thinking it

society, in that country, will tolerate. Thinking it possible that you may be ignorant of those regulations in Tennessee, I have detailed them so that you may warn your followers of the danger of go-ing into that State themselves, and also the danger



VOL. VII. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-O'R COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Direction.]-To 'William Goodell, Editor of the Friend of Man, Utica, N. York. Free. A. Huntsman.'

ST. AVERV.

(From the Quincy Patriot.)

WASHINGTON, 20th March, 1837. To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of

states manship of the House of Representatives of the United States, all having one and the same purpose of passing a vote of censure upon me, for asking, in the discharge of my duty as a member, gust.

the United States, all having one and the same purpose of passing a vote of censure upon me, for asking, in the discharge of my duty as a member, a question of the Speaker.

The two resolutions upon which they had finally forced a vote of the House, by yeas and nays, were rejected, but my question was not answered, and they were aware that it could not be answered, nogatively. It had not been, whether the House would receive a petition from slaves, but whether a petition from slaves came within the resolution of the Bth of January. When the resolutions declaring that I had trifled with the House was under consideration, one of the most prominent allegations laid to my charge was, that by asking the question late intended indirectly to cast ridicule upon that resolution, and upon the House for adopting it. Nor was this entirely without foundation. I did not intend to cast ridicule upon the House, but expose the absurdity of that resolution against which I had protested as unconstitutional and unjust. But the characteristic peculiarity of this charge against me was, that while some of the gentlemen of the South were arging the House to pass a yote of censure upon me, for a distant and conjectural inference of my intention to deride that resolution, others of them, in the same debate, and on the same day, were showering upon the same resolution direct expressions of unqualified contempt, without even being called to order. Like the saints in Hudibras—

'The saints may do the same thing by

The rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and west, 'for the prayer of the petition was not for, but against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was the voice of slaves ungainst the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, It was the voice of slaves ungainst the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was the voice of slaves ungainst the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was impossible that any action of the House could not receive the petition without the saints in Hudibras-

ints in Hudbras—

'The saints may do the same thing by
The Spirit in sincerity.
Which other men are prompted to,
And at the devil's instance do;
And yet the actions be contrary,
Just as the saints and wicked vary.

So it was with the gentlemen of the South. While Mr. Pickens could openly call the resolution of the 18th of January, a miserable and contemptible resolution; while Mr. Thompson could say it man, without rebuke or reproof; I was to be censured by the Hauss for casting ridicule upon them. by man, without reduce or reproof; I was to be censured by the House for casting ridicule upon them, by
asking the question whether the resolution included petitions from slaves.

They were dissatisfied with the result of their

They were dissatisfied with the result of their crusade against me, in the vindictive pursuit of which they had not only forgotten to answer my question, but even to obtain from the House a declaration denying the right of slaves to petition. On Friday morning, several of them were absent from their seats in the House, and mysterious givings out were circulated that a caucus meeting of the South had been held, in which grave proposals had been made that they should secede in a body and go home. This was an old expedient tried before, some years since, and not without some effect and go home. This was an old expedient tried before, some years since, and not without some effect upon the simple good nature of the North. Whether it was really brought forward at this time, I cannot absolutely say; but the rumors were that a not absolutely say; but the rumors were that a that order, many of you have transfested your high. first and second meeting were held, at which the opinions expressed were found so discordant, that it was finally concluded to be the wisest course to return to their seats in the House, and negotiate with the free representation for a reconsideration of one of the rejected resolutions. The interposition of the President elect of the United States was also said to have been solicited and obtained, and there authority from his southern adherents for the assurance, that it was exercised in a manner altogeth-er satisfactory to them. The sympathics of the whig members from the free states were likewise nvoked, by their opposition associates of the nul-ification creed, and the Pennsylvania delegation, who to a man had been found inaccessible to the who to a man had been found maccessing to the censorial resolutions, were now many of them coax-ed into a compromise with the dark spirit of slavery, so indignantly and justly characterized by the Governor of that Commonwealth.

The gentleman from the south had rung all the

hanges of their censorial resolutions exclusively among themselves. The peace offering to their wounded sensibilities was to come entirely from wounded sensitifies was to come entirely from representatives of freemen. The motion for recon-sideration of the first rejected resolution of Mr. Patton, was made on Friday evening by Mr. Lane of Indiana, and carried the next morning by the immediate application of the previous question. Even before this vote of reconsideration, Mr. Taylor of New York, and Mr. Ingersoll of Philadel-phia, had asked leave of the House to offer resolutions propitiatory to the anxieties and resentments of the gentlemen of the South. The resolution preented by Mr. Taylor deserves special attention, as may be considered as indicative of the opinions and councils of the present President of the United States. That of Mr. Ingersoll as expressive of the anti-abolition sentiments prevailing at this time in the city of Philadelphia, and less intensely through-out the northern part of the Union. The first of these resolutions was offered by Mr. Taylor, and the second by Mr. Ingersoil, probably in concert with Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, the mover of the first resolution of censure upon me, and who finally accepted Mr. Ingersoll's resolution as a sub-

resolutions, yet the resolution itself evades answer-ing my inquiry. My question was, whether the pe-tition came within the order of the 18th of Janua-of Columbia is but a drop of water to the ocean ry. The answer is, that the House cannot receive but a mite in the mountain laboring with the freedom said petition, &c. It is no answer at all. The Speaker had already decided that two petitions pre- of Representatives of the United States by the mere speaker had already decided that two petitions presented by me and not received, were included within the order of the 18th of January,—and therefore the fact that the petition from slaves had not been received, afforded no reason for excluding it from the operation of the order of the 18th of January. I moved as an amendment to Mr. Ingersoll's It is said that in the turbulent diets of Poland, beresolution, that the order of the 18th of January fore her subjugation, every member of the body received the sets of their contents. should be inserted in it word for word, followed by a declaration that the petition from slaves was not within the order of the House, and I asked him to accept this as a modication of his resolution, which he declined. He said he would give his reasons

2. The rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and West, and
3. The Constitution of the United States.
How the House could disregard its dignity by receiving a petition is beyond my comprehension. The only reason assigned for it is the condition of the petitioners, because they are slaves. The sensitionent, in the bosom of any free American, that one sixth neat of his countrymen are by the accident of sixth part of his countrymen are by the accident of their birth deprived even of the natural right of prayer, is degrading enough to human nature; but that because in one portion of this Union the na-tive American, becomes by descent from African ancestry an outcast of human nature, classed with the brute creation, within the boundaries of the State in which he was born, therefore, it is beneath Fellow Citizens—In my preceding addresses, that give the dignity of the General Legislative Assembly of the spread before you the fifteen successive resolutions, the result of the whole combined slave and inalienable rights of man to listen to his prayer

much as a plausible inference can be drawn, forbidding either house of Congress from receiving a petition from slaves. He will find abundant evidence that the authors of the constitution considered slavery as one of those vessels of dishoner, which albeit impairing the purity of our political institutions, could not even be named with decency in a compact formed for securing to the people of the Union the blessing of Liberty.—He will find that in every instance where slaves are alluded to, it is always as persons, and not as property. That the words as persons, and not as property. That the words slave or slavery, are not found in the whole docu-ment. That they are recognized as members of the community, possessing rights even in the proment. That their right to be represented in Congress is admitted, even in the provision which curtails it by two-fifths, and transfers the remainder to

their masters. That their right to the protection of the laws, and to the enjoyment of freedom in the free States, is admitted even in the provisions that when escaping from the States where they are held to service or labor, they shall be delivered up to their masters. But you will not find one word, which expressly, no, not one word which by rational construction, liberal or strict, deprives them of the

right of petition.

This resolution, therefore, for better suited to the meridian of Charleston, than to that of Philadel-

a breast work of defence to the right of petition. The gentlemen of the South had been desperately struggling through two session of Congress, for a positive refusal of the House to receive any petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; or in any manner relating to slavery. This refusal to receive they had not been able to carry, till a representative from the city of William Pecame forward as their volunteer auxiliary. esolution has set the example of refusing to receive petitions, on no better ground than the condition of the petitioners. At the next step in the progress of servility, the same argument will be applied with more plausibility to the object of the petition, and the House will be called to resolve a formal exclusion and refusal to receive any petition relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery—and with the right of petition on this subject, the freedom of speech in the House will be in like manner abridged. That the freedom of the press in this city, will

share the same fate, you have premonitory symp-toms in the pledge already extorted from the Na-tional Intelligencer, immediately after the publica-tion of Mr. Slade's letter, containing the argument which he intended to address to the House on the right of slaves to petition, but which was cut off

y the previous question.
If this refusal to receive petitions, and to hear deliberative argument upon any question relating to slavery, could be confined to that subject alone, I might have spared myself the reluctant labor and you the weary perusal of these addresses—but if ming events cast their shadows before them, we shall soon be hurried into the midst of a revolution more formidable than any collision between the coordinate departments of the government for patronage, any transitory tampering with the currency, any scramble between rival usurers and stock-job-bers for deposites of the public money—any swind-ling Indian treaties, or more swindling Indian wars, stitute for his own.

Both the resolutions underwent sundry modifications before they were adopted by the House. That of Mr. Ingersoll was, in its last mutation, reduced to this shape:—

'An inquiry having been made by an honorable gendleman from Massachusetts, whether a paper which he held in his hand, purporting to be a petition iron certain slaves, and declaring themselves to be slaves, came within the order of the House of the 18th of January, and the said paper such aving been received by the Speaker, he stated that, in a case so extraordinary and novel, he would take the advice and counsel of the House. Resolved, That this House. Resolved, That this House cannot receive said petition without disregarding its own disguiry, the rights of a large class of the cuitzens of the Sauth and West, and the constitution of the United States.'

You will remark, that while the preamble recites You will remark, that while the preamble recites of our institutions, must sooner or later come to an my inquiry of the speaker, as the reasons for the issue, and must control the destinics not merely of

you might inflict upon others, by sending your publications there.

I cannot consent to discuss the propriety or impropriety of your doctrines. Tennessee will be prepared to meet any danger arising out of them, as she always has been prepared to meet danger in whatever form it presented itself.

ADAM HUNTSMAN.

P. S. Perhaps you had as well publish this letter, for the information of those who might go into that State, without being apprised of our State laws, with a view to propagate their doctrines.

[Diaection.]—To 'William Goodell, Editor of of the same assigned for it is the condition of the condition of the condition of the previous question, but if you will read his resolution as it would have read with the insertion of the order, you will not not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to elia finct propositions, declaring that the House could averaged in pursuit, and not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly, and cut him to elia finct propositions, declaring that the House could stream to tiger turn of the gentlemen from the South, upon the member who asked the obnoxious question, was indicative of the same spirit habitually prevalent among the nobles of the Polish diet. Mr. Ingersell's resolutions partook of the same infusion—no among the polish partook of the same infusion—no among the property of the same infusion—no among the property of the same infusion—no among the property of the same infusion.

ed, and less questionable terms. It was in these words:-

Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition, secured to the citizens of the United States by the constitution.'

resentatives to adjudicate what are or are not the rights secured to the citizens of the United States by the constitution—but if Mr. Taylor's resolution is true, a citizen of the United States, enslaved at Algiers, Tunis or Tripoli, would possess no right to petition Congress for his redemption; or for any

to petition Congress for his redemption; or for any measures to effect it.

The question whether slaves possess the right of petition, is of no practical importance, except as the desial of the right is an abridgment of the right itself. Their masters will take care to keep the redressing of all their grievances in their own hands, and will redress them in their own way.—

But the resolution, that the House cannot receive a petition from them, is an abridgment not only of their right of petition but of the constitutional neir right of petition, but of the constitutional ower of the House; and the precedent of that bridgment of power in one case yields a principle

hays—that of Mr. Ingersoll by a vote of 160 to 35—that of Mr. Taylor by 162 to 18.

House, upon the subject of the abolition of slavery. I believe further, that the comparative numbers on as the opinions of the constituent body, the people of the United States. I have no reason to think there was one member of the House who would have voted for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The majority were very averse to receiving any petitions for that object; nor was there opportunity afforded me of presenting any more, of the multitudes which I received and was requested to present. On Monday, the 13th of February, the order of receiving petitions was reversed; commencing with the territories and proceeding from South to North; and upon the state of Massachusetts being called, the House adjourned at themotion of Mr. Cave Johnson, a Van Buren member, from Tennessee. On the House adjourned at themotion of Mr. Cave Johnson, a Van Buren member, from Tennessee. On the House adjourned at themotion of Mr. Cave Johnson, a Van Buren member, from Tennessee. On the House adjourned at the mean time, an average of eight or ten petitions every day, were coming of the Molecular to the mean time, an average of eight or ten petitions every day, were coming of the saigner while a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one dissents, he is bound to refine a single one diss believe further, that the comparative numbers of

the District of Columbia, should obtain the sanction of a majority in both houses of Congress, he would oppose to its enactment his constitutional negative. If this declaration means no more than it imports, there is little prospect that its sincerity or the firmness of his adhesion to its principle will ever be put to the test. There is not the remotest prospect that within the term of his administration, a majorithm of the property of the second process of the conference of the houses of Congress ty of either, much less of both houses of Congress will be found prepared to vote for that measure, and if so great a change in the public mind should be effected, as would produce majorities of both houses in favor of abolition, it will not be within the efficacy of his veto to resist the course of the the emcacy of his veto to resist the course of the torrent. But if, as there is reason to apprehend, this premise is intended as a pledge, that the whole influence, official and personal, of the President of the United States shall be applied to sustain and perpetuate the institution of domestic slavery, it is melanchely prognostic of a new system of admin-stration, of which the dearest interests of New England will be the first victims, and of which the imate result can be no other than the dissolution

In influence upon the affairs and upon the history of this Union. It can never operate but as a slow poison to the merals of any community infected with t. Ours is infected with it to the vitals. We are old that the national reverse of the vitals. We are Slavery has already had too deep and too baleful bosson to the morals of any community infected with it. Ours is infected with it to the vitals. We are told that the national government has no right to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery in the states, in any manner. What right, then, has domestic slavery to interfere in any manner with the national government? What right has slavery to interfere in the free states with the dearest institutions of their freedom? With the right of habeas corpus? With the right of trial by jury? With the freedom of the pross? With the sacred privacy of correspondence by the mail? What right has slavery to interfere with the laws of other nations productive of freedom? What right to interfere with the laws of bother nations productive of freedom? What right to interfere with the laws of other nations of the pross. With the laws of other nations productive of freedom? What right to interfere with the laws of Bermida—of the Bahama Islands? Of Great Britain? What right has she to cast her living chattles upon a soil which has banished her forever, and then come whining to the national should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse to receive a state, with a constitution should refuse the south. The member above alluded to, also informed ments, two states,

[FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1837,

call on the national government, for protection for defence, for vindication of her pretender and polluted rights? What right has she to show her face upon the ocean, where the laws of the The independence of sovereign states from all foreign interference with their municipal institutions is reciprocal or it is nothing. If you have no right to interfere with the slavery of South Carolina, the slavery of South Carolina has no right to interfere

This resolution was probably prepared by or after consultation with the President-elect of the United States. It was amply sufficient, so long as a majority of the House of Representatives shall concur in that opinion, to exclude the reception of any petition from slaves—but it was not satisfactory to the gentlemen from the South. Their purpose was to stigmatize the presentation, or by one of Speaker Polk's distinctions the offer to present such petition. The resolution of Mr. Ingersoll gave color to their idea; and furnished them with a precedent for the future refusal of any petition relating to the abolition of slavery.

Both the resolutions are mere opinions of a majority of the House, reversible at any day when the are codent for the future refusal of any personal recodent for the future refusal of a majority of the House, reversible at any day when the gural address means any thing more than soothing sound, it means that the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery in this Union shall be the cardinal than refusal refusa ation of slavery in this Union shall be the cardinal point, the polar star of Mr. Van Buren's administration. And with that pledge, can you doubt that the manacles of Texian slavery will be fastened upon your hands, and the fetters of Texian slavery upon your fact?—Children of Carver, and Bradford, and Winslow, and Alden! the pen drops from my hand! JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MR. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren solemnly announces to the whole American people, that no bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia can ever receive his constitutional sanction; or, in other words, he will never sign a bill for that purpose. The only con-tingency which can possibly alter this predetermination, is the unanimous concurrence of the slave abridgment of power in one case yields a principle that may be applied in numberless others, till the whole right of petition shall, like the attainment of office, be numbered among the spoils of victory—the exclusive possession of the dominant party of the day.

Both the resolutions were adopted by years and but this will not release Mr. Van Buren from his pledge. He can never consent to strike off the fetters of the slave in the ten miles square, placed The vote of the House on both the resolutions, indicates, with much precision, the temper of the House, upon the subject of the abolition of slavery. I believe further, that the comparative numbers on the staye in the ten mies square, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive control of the federal government, until every state where slavery. While a single one discount for the measure.

that order, many of you have transletted your high disapprobation, by petitioning the House to rescale disapprobation, by petitioning the House to rescale it. But the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll bows the knee yet nearer to prostration before the spirit of slavery.—It surrenders the post at which the tottering freedom of the North and centre had erected a breast work of defence to the right of petition.

The near time, an average soft. There was then no possionity of his being mischenge of eight or ten petitions every day, were coming to me with requests that I would present them.—

On the last day of the session, I had two hundred decrey so terribly displayed in various parts of the mean time, an average soft. There was then no possionity of his being mischenge of eight or ten petitions every day, were coming to me with requests that I would present them.—

On the last day of the session, I had two hundred decrey so terribly displayed in various parts of the mean time, an average soft. There was then no possionity of his being mischenges and the coordinate of the petitions every day, were coming to me with requests that I would present them.—

On the last day of the session, I had two hundred decrey so terribly displayed in various parts of them in my hands, from the state of Massachusetts.

Settle There was then no possionity of his being mischenges and the coordinate of the petitions every day, were coming to me with requests that I would present them.—

On the last day of the session, I had two hundred decrey so terribly displayed in various parts of them.—

Settle There was then no possionity of his being mischenged to the post of setts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and North Carolina. It had been customary to allow members having petitions, which they had not had the opportunity of present, to leave them at the close of the session, with the clerk, and they were entered upon the journals. This the Speaker now declined to allow, without a special order of the House. Mr. Lawrence, who had also a number of petitions to present, moved for such an order—but objection was suppressed—and among the rest, several relating to subjects in no wise connected with slavery or its abolition. Sons of the Plymouth Pilgrims! I have given you a statement, faithful and accurate, of the condition of your right of petition, in the House of Representatives of the United States, at the close of the twenty-fourth Congress. In the Senate, the same right was equally prostrated, though with less resistance, and by the means of other forms.

Since then, the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren the relations to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' He had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen, at the south, that large rewards were set upon the heads of certain understances; and he had seen at the north and west, an infuriated mob attacking the houses and the present open the heads of certain deviations of men guilty of no crime but opposition of savery th same right was equally prostrated, though with less resistance, and by the means of other forms.

Since then, the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren has placed a new chief magistrate at the head of this Union. To those of you who have petitioned for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it cannot be indifferent to learn that the only specific point of policy upon which he has thought proper to pledge the conduct of his administration in advance, is the denial of that very measure. He declares that even if a bill for abolishing slavery in property, and outrage their person. Yos! Mr. Van Buren freedom of speech. Not by defending the equal rights of the freedom of speech. Not by denouncing all violations of public order as contrary to the spirit of liberty. Not by defending the equal rights of the minority. But by holding them up to scorn and persecution, as men governed by a blind infatuation, as besotted fools and incendiaries, wholly disregardful of consequences, while they applied a torch to the fabric of our Union; and by encouraging a law-less mob to demolish their dwellings, destroy their property, and outrage their person. Yos! Mr. Van less mob to demolish their dwellings, destroy their property, and outrage their person. Yos! Mr. Van Buren encouraged such acts. He whose public duty calls him to speak of riots and insurrection, approves them, if he does not condemn. There is no middle course, no in medio tutissimus ibis, in such a case. The President who alludes to popular tumult, and is not against it, is for it. If he terms it, not besotted violence and detestable wrong, but a mere outbreak of 'popular indignation,' tacit approach becomes express compendation. — Weer York proval becomes express commendation .- New-York Plaindealer.

(From the Herald of Freedom.) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA --- TEXAS. DEAR BROTHER-I have this day had a long tal with a member of congress on the subject of slavery—and he gives it as his 'deliberate opinion, that the next congress will wote to REJECT abolition petitions altogether, instead of laying them upon the table!" You know that in the senate the past session, they evaded the point of reception or rejections by laying the rection to rejection by laying the rection to rejection by tion, by laying the motion to reject on the table and the petition with it on motion of a N. H. sena tor. Thus we are upon the eve of a revolution, in the fundamental and guarantied rights of the nation

recognising slavery, all they have to do is to strike it out until they are received, and then they can introduce it as soon as they choose; and so of any state now in the union. All that congress can do is to see that they have a representative form of government. And our only hope in respect to new states, or any state, is on the great source of power, the people. Consequently, the new states, and especially the territories, appear to me to be a most important field for abolitionists, which cannot be too soon nor too well occupied. The first settlers lay the foundation, and give form and direction to the institutions of a state and nation. Of what rast importance it is that no more states grow up under slaveholding influences! Let us try without delay, and with ample efforts to save ourselves work for repentance, by saving our territories and new states from the unutterable evils of slavery.

Again, cannot something be done in Texas? Would they tolerate discussion on this subject? If so, it is the only chance of saving that large, rich, beautiful country, from this satanic monater. The Floridas are beyond our reach and hope, I suppose; but we can penetrate the western territory, as fast as the emigrant pitches his tent, lay the first atones of those religious and political edifices on the broad stable basis of universal and unalienable rights; and of loving our neighbor as ourselves. We can thus pen up, in its present extent, this cage of unclean beasts, and extend a cordon sanitaire around

and of loving our neighbor as ourselves. We can thus pen up, in its present extent, this cage of unclean beasts, and extend a cordon sanitaire around this moral minsma, and preserve the healthy members of the body politic from contagion. It seems to me that all at the north might unite in this benevolent enterprise. Those who believe we can do nothing to remove the evil, should exert themselves the more to prevent it extension. do nothing to remove the evil, should exert themselves the more to prevent its extension. If every preacher, teacher, and statesman in these infant communities should do their duty, slavery could find no footing on their uncontaminated and virgin soil. A state of things devoutly to be wished, and obtained at any exertion and expense. Now is the time! LET NOT THE MOMENT BE LOST!!

Plymouth, April 4, 1837. D. I. ROBINSON.

The sympathy which has been so undeservedly bestowed upon Texas, has eventually resulted in the acknowledgement of her independence by our government. We have watched with peculiar interest the rise, progress and fortune of this little Republic; and have felt from the first intimation of a union with us, that if it was ever accomplished, the solid has but to rivest the chains of always week. it would be but to rivet the chains of slavery more firmly upon us. We were not mistaken in this, for the very acts of the Texan government in opening a market for the slaves of the United States, and prohibiting their introduction from foreign countries, clearly shows that Texas will be but a slave mart for the South.

The excitement at the North on the subject of slavery, has already made the South tremble, and they have begin to see their weakness and impotency, as well as to open their eyes to the evils of slavery. They have begun to see the power at truth over error, humanity over despotism, and freedom over slavery. They have begun to see correct principles triumph over the minds of the enlightened freemen of this republic, and they fear the corsequences to their slave system. It is therefore a great object with them to make the Slaveholdin States as numerous as possible. The people of the South are aware, that there must be a mighty contest before this question can be settled, and The excitement at the North on the subject of the South are aware, that there must be a mighty contest before this question can be settled, and hence the great anxiety they have that Texas shall become united to the number of our States. But what possible advantages can be derived from such an union? The extent of our territory is now one of the greatest sources of danger to the perpetuity of our government. The American agent to Texas, Mr. Morfet, in speaking of the dimensions of Texas, says that the territory is large enough to make four such States as Virginia, and two hundred like Rhode-Island. Tell us, then, American patriot, if you are willing to have so much States

DR. COX OF ENGLAND.

patriot, if you are willing to have so much Slow territory annexed to our free republic?—Easter

The following is an extract from a letter of an American, now in England: the letter is dated London, October 8, 1836.

'Dr. Cox is shorn of his strength and influence Thr. Cox is shorn of his strength and influence among the Baptists. He has been left off of a committee lately in a way very mortifying to him; and unable to conceal his anger and disappointment, he said he saw that they were determined to throw him overboard, and if so, he was prepared to resign his place on all committees, and retire from public

HACKNEY, Jan. 28, 1837.

My Dear Brother Going,—The above paragraph was put into my hands yesterday, and was extracted, as I understood, from the Emancipator. If so, I am truly sorry for the malignity of mind displayed in the paragraph, with which the editor of that paper shews by its insertion, that he sympathizes, and of course, as he would not introduce what was palpably unacceptable to his readers, with which they, that is, the auti-slavery party in America, must sympathize. I might hesitate to adopt the latter conclusion, were it not that this paragraph is in exact coincidence with the atrocious fulschood contained in a letter from W. L. Garrison, respecting my exclusive association in America with pro-slavery people, &c.—a falsehood not only atrocious, but people. &c .- a falsehood not only atrocious. malignant, especially when it was added, that I be-trayed the cause of God and man. It is a bad omen for the success of any cause, even of a good one, when its advocates invent calumnies, and glory in their mendacity.
With regard to the extract in question, although

I could scarcely think that any man worthy to be called a friend, or a man of reflection, could be af-fected by it, and therefore, I have felt some hesitation whether I should notice the contemptible non-sense at all; yet for once, I take leave to address, through you, a few words to my American brethren in self-vindication; for in truth I wish to retain, as I have from many of their letters, ample proof that

I enjoy their good opinion.

Perhaps the best way of contradicting the above culumny is to do it in the shortest manner. I am not aware that I have been left off any committee not aware that I have been left off any committee at all, except perhaps the anti-slavery committee, which I suppose probable, though I have received no notification of it. If so, it meets my entire approbation, and my frequently expressed desire. It consists of persons with whom, with one or two exceptions, I am not in the habit of any intercourse. Let the base calumniator, who like other vile persons shelters himself, or his editorial friend for him, under an anonymous communication,—let him say under an anonymous communication,—let him say from what committee my name has been omitted.—Often and often have I carneally requested to retire, and as often been entreated to continue. My name now stands against my personal inclinations on at least three or four committees, for it is my anxious wish to withdraw solely on the ground of overwhelming occupations. So far, however, from being able to withdraw as much as I could wish, I have home connected by being able to withdraw as much as I could wish, I have been compelled by a sense of public duty, only since my return and since the public meetings about slavery, to have my name placed on three additional committees.

'Dr. Cox is shorn of his influence among the Baptists!' It was rather singular that on the very day (yesterday only) when this extract was put into my hands, I had no fewer than four applications lying on my table to engage in as many table serving.

ing on my table to engage in as many public servi-ces among the Baptists,—three of them of public importance. It is singular too, if I were 'shorn of my influence,' that on the same day, (only yesterday) I received a letter from one of our younger minisreceived a letter from one of our younger minis-ters, requesting advice and guidance not only with regard to the affairs of his church, but with regard to his own self-improvement. It is also singular that on the same day (yesterday) Dr. Price called upon me respecting the Eelectic Review, to which I gave my name as contributor; for Dr. Price, as is well known has been my strangest antagonist re-I gave my name as contributor; for Dr. rice, a lis-well known, has been my strongest antagonist re-specting the measures I adopted in America; but we are, I hope, more than reconciled, and our de-nomination more than united. If in some points we differ in opinion, we are not in any case (I speak of the denomination) prepared to sacr. fice the union and affection of years. But I will add no more: if and affection of years. But I will add no more: if the anonymous American is not more than mortifi-ed, if he is not humbled in his own sight and before God for his unmerited scrutiny, he can have noth-ing either of the piety or the noble character of his countrymen in general, who will, in spite of indi-vidual delinquencies, ever live in the love and admiration of

Yours, and theirs, truly,

Sententious.—In a late letter to the editors of the Globe, John Quincy Adams, after denying that he had said that the Fredericksburg petition was a hoax upon him, and declaring that he believed it to be a forgery, adds:

'I am not in the habit of considering a forgery, committed to deter a member of Congress from the discharge of his duty, as a heax.'

discharge of his duty, as a hoax.'

House of Commons .- March 9. THE TEXAS.

Mr. Barlow Hoy rose to call the attention of the House to the present state of affairs in the Texas. The importance of that territory was well known to all who were acquainted with its geographical position. Mr. Huskisson, aware that the United position. Mr. Huskisson, aware that the United States would be desirous to annex the Texas to their territory, laid it down as a maxim, that Great Britian should on no account allow America to ex-It was notorious that an enormous importation of slaves took place into the Texas, and if this system were allowed to continue, all the sums which we had expended in endeavoring to suppress the traffic in slaves would have been thrown away. If we did not co-operate with Mexico in endeavoring to reserve the Texas for Mexico, and thus to prevent the importation of slaves into the Mexican territory, we had better at once withdraw our fleet from the coast of Africa, and abandon Sierra Leone. The United States appeared to be acting a faithless part; they kept the boundary question open both with respect to Mexico and Great Britain. If they had not some sinister motive for keeping the question open, it ought to have been settled slaves would have been thrown away. If the question open, it ought to have been settled long since, as it would have been, if the United long since, as it would have been, if the United States had accepted the mediation of the King of Holland. It was not the standard of liberty and independence which was raised in the Texas, but the pirate's flag, under cover of which the slave trade was carried on. We had interfered in the affairs of Holland and Belgium, Portugal and Spain; why then should we not remonstrate in a friendly manner with the United States upon the conduct which they were pursuing with regard to the Texas? The Hon. Member concluded by moving for copies of all correspondence between the government of Mexico and his Majesty's Government on ent of Mexico and his Majesty's Government or Texas, from the 1st of March, 1836, the subject of to the present date; also of all correspondence bel America and his Majesty's Government, on the

America and his Majesty's Government, on the same subject, for a like period.

Lord Palmerston did not deny the importance of the subject, but did not think the Hon. Member had laid sufficient ground for the production of the papers to induce him to agree to the motion. What was the case? The inhabitants of the province of Texas had revolted against Mexico. The Mexican army had been in one campaign defeated, the President had been taken prisoner, and the army almost annihilated. The government of Mexico had not abandoned the hope of re-establishing its authority, and preparations had been made for resuming offensive operations. So far as Mexico determination, on the part of the Government, to suppress that revolt. The Hon. Member did not mean that we should interfere in the dispute be tween the Mexicans and the Texians; the Hon Member conceived that the independence of Texas would follow as a consequence of the revolt, and that the result would be its annexation to the North American Union; which annexation he sought to prevent. The Hon. Member conceived that the Government of U. States had a settled determination to annex Texas to the Union. The Hon. Member must surely have read the special message which the President of the United States had sent to Congress upon this particular subject, subsequent to his general message. It was impossible for any Government to express itself in terms more honorable to itself, and more consistent with good faith, in relation to other powers, than the President of the United States. The noble Lord here detailed the effect of the President's More detailed the effect of the President's message, which, after stating the principles by which the United States should be governed in acknowledging the independence of revolted provinces, said the United States were bound not only to suspend the recognition of Texas till its independence was demonstrable, but even to wait till some other power, not suspected of interested motives, should have taken the lead in acknowledgment. ing that independence. As to the argument that the facilities for the extension of slavery would lead the United States to look to the incorporation of Texas, he (Lord P.) believed that such addition to the Southern States would not be looked upon by the Northern States as a matter of indifference to them. He said that slaves would be imported from Cuba. There was such a demand for slaves in Cuba that it was not likely that exportation would be carried on to any great extent, unless the exportation was replace ertation was replaced by large importations. Hould assure the Hon. Member that the treaty had been productive of considerable advantage. - A large number of ships had been condemned under the additional articles which the treaty contained, and he was inclined to think that the treaty would strike a fatal blow at the importation of slaves into the island of Cuba. At present, it was true, the treaty had been evaded, not only by Spanish ships assum-ing the Portuguese colors, but by fraudulently obing the Portuguese cotors, but by fraudicinary ob-taining papers purporting that they had been trans-ferred to Portugal; but upon that point the present Government appeared to him to be animated by a desire to join with England in putting an end to the traffic. Portugal had done what his Majesty's Government had been unable to persuade other governments to do-it had published a severe and comprehensive decree, prohibiting and rendering penal the trade of slaves in any part of the Portuthere w the treaty, the object would have been accomplish ed; but as experience showed, that could not be expected from the subordinate authorities in Portugal. He though that the object of the Hon. Member would not be attained by the production of the correspondence for which he had moved. He conceived that he had not stated sufficient grow for calling for the production of the papers either between Mexico and Texas, or the United States

Ward felt that he had a duty to perform to a distinguished individual, a member of the Govern ment of the United States against whom he had been the means of bringing into circulation a charge last year, which he had reason to know now was totally unfounded. The statement he had made totally unfounded. The statement he had made was, that there were some influential Members of the American Government who were interested in the American Government who were lands. That statement excited considerable attention, and gave great pain to the gentleman whose name was coupled with it. Mr. Foster had communicated with him, and he had no hesitation in saying that there was not the slightest ground for the charge, and that not the slightest ground for the charge, and that such rumor was never current in the United States. till it unfortunately became so in consequence of a debate in this House. With respect to the motion before the House, he believed that the United States had for ten years entertained a fixed design to annex Texas to the United States. If that occurred the content of the cont currence took place, he foresaw that it would be a constant source of irritation. Another reason for objecting to it was, its influence on the slave trade st horrible state.

in its most horrible state.

Mr. O'Connell thought that humanity was indebted to the Hon. Member for bringing this question before the House. It was only by the expression of public opinion, that we could hope to check the progress of one of the most horrible evils the human mind could contemplate—viz: the formation of eight or nine additional slaveholding States. The revolt of Texas was founded on nothing else but the abolition of slavery by the Mexican Government. In 1824 the Mexican Government and reconvened the second of the slavery by the Mexican Government. 1824, the Mexican Government had pronounced that no person after that period should be born a slave. In 1829 they went farther, and abolished slavery, and immediately fullowed the revolt of landholders, who had settled is Texas. Who could contemplate without horror the calculation, as in the case of stocking a farm, what was the necessary comple-ment of men and women, and when they would be ready and ripe for the market? It was a blot which no other country but America had ever yet suffered to stain its history—no nation on the face of the earth had ever been disgraced by such crimes, except the high spirited North American Repu Talk of the progress of democratic principle! No man-admired it more than he did. What became of it, when its principal advocates could not be per-suaded to abstain from such species of traffic as this? Texas had speculated on it. He wished the Noble Texas had speculated on it. He wished the Noble Lord had thought it convenient to give the papers. He thought it would have shown an appearance of a disposition on the part of our Government to dis-countenance the revolt of Texas. The Government countenance the revolt of Texas. The Government of England had set a glorious example of a deter-mination not to have slaves. We had given £20, 000,000, of the money of the British people to pur-chase liberty for our own slaves—we were endeav-oring to raise them to the state in which nature and nature's God intended them to be-to make them heirs of the same redemption as ourselves. What a contrast between England and the American Republic! Could anything be more glorious to our country, and more degrading to the American Gov-ernment? He wished, therefore, that the small concession of these papers had been made as the

first step to discountenance this proceeding. He had two hopes—first, that it would not succeed; and secondly, if it did, the crime would be its own punishment. The Americans had prevented black men from learning to read, and they had even made it capital punishment for men of color to read or write. He should consider it the euthanasia of the system, if it perished in the blood of the oppressor and slave holder. He trusted that the Hon. Gentleman who had done himself so much credit in bringing forward the motion would persevere; that he would give a more crowded House an opportunity of expressing his sentiments in favor of humanity, so as to reach across the Atlantic, and terrify the speculators from attempting to carry their project into execution.

Colonel Thompson asked whether it was not the fact that all the inhabitants of this province were Americans, and not Mexicans? It had been said in former times, ubi Romane vincis, ibi habitas; and with equal truth it night now be said, that where an American conquered, there he carried slavery as a necessary of life.

Mr. P. Buxton observed that the Noble Lord had said that this House must look at the effect of the secondary of the public papers.

Hooper, Stanton, Hale, Durfee, Williams and others adopted:—

ers participated, were adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the abolitionists of Bristol county, to keep in steady remembrance the sacred importance of preferring the interests of suffering humanity to the petry claims of any merety political party.

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the abolitionists of Bristol county, to keep in steady remembrance the sacred importance of preferring the interests of suffering humanity to the petry claims of any merety political offices in our Commonwealth who may claim the votes of the freemen of Bristol county, their personal views upon slavery, and especially in relation to its existence in the District of Columbia, and then report to the community through the public papers.

Mr. F. Buxton observed that the Noble Lord had said that this House must look at the effect of the treaties with Spain and Portugal. He thought that of all treaties which had ever been made, never had any been so entirely violated and disregarded as those to which the Noble Lord had alluded; and if any dependence was to be placed upon the effect of these treaties, it was certain that the slave trade would be introduced into these countries. He wished America to know that no question interested the people of England more than the introduction of slavery into that country, from which it had been abolished by the Mexican Government. It was matter of undoubted certainty, that if measures were not taken to stop this revolt, a slave trade were not taken to stop this revolt, a slave trade were not taken to stop this revolt, a slave trade would be re-established in Texas, in comparison with which the slave trade of Cuba and other parts

ould be triffing in amount.

Mr. B. Hoy replied, expressing his determination The numbers were

For the motion, 13 Majority against the motion,

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MIDDLE-SEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Agreeably to public notice, the Mid. Co. Antiavery Society held its regular Quar. Meeting in the Vestry of Rev. Mr. Shumway's Meeting house in Townsend, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lee, of New and opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lee, of New Joswich, N. H. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Barnaby, the Secretary read the Constitution of the County So-ciety, that any gentlemen present might become members by attaching their signatures. Large delegations were present from Lowell, Groton, Westford, Chelmsford, Boxboro', and individuals from Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Shirley, Stoneham and other towns in the County. A committee of three, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Barnaby of Townsend, Lee of New Ipswich, and deacon Walker of Town-send, were appointed to make arrangements for the meeting. While the committee were in consultameeting. While the Common meeting. While the Common meeting. While the Common meeting it in the Author meeting of the National and State Anti-Slavery societies. Delegation to the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society to be holden in the city of New York, the 9th of May, Dr. A Farnsworth of Groton, Rev. J. T. Woodbury of Acton, and Rev. J. W. Cross of Boxboro'. Delegation to the Anniversary of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the M. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the M. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the M. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the M. E. Society, to be holden in the city of the men's side, and the attention to a long discourse of more than two hours, such as nothing but a most exemplary patience and ceurtesy, or a good degree of interest in the subject, would have ensured. This house is the same for which, when I was in Marshalton. The house was well filled, but the city of the May for the Course of the American Anti-Slavery Society to be holden in the city of New York, the 9th of May, Dr. A Farnsworth of Groton, Rev. J. T. Woodbury of Acton, and the city of the course of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, such as long discourse of more than two hours, and the city of the M. E. Society of Acton, and the city of the M. E. Society of Acton, and the city of the May for the men Rev. J. W. Cross of Boxboro. Delegation to the Anniversary of the N. E. Society, to be holden in the city of Boston, Rev. Messrs. O. Scott of Lowell, Barnaby of Townsend, and Virgin of Lunenburg. Committee of arrangements returned and made areport, (consisting of a series of resolutions.) which was accepted, and the resolutions having been read, were laid upon the table for future dispenses the same for would have ensured. This house is the same for which, when I was in Marshalton a few days before, unsuccessful application was made. It was now obtained by the almost unanimous consent of the meeting. I heard of only one dissenting voice, what could be said for abolitonism.

On Wednesday I went with our friend Dr. Fusussion, and society adjourned to the meeting-ouse. At 11 o'clock, met in the Meeting-house, louse. owing resolution, and supported it in a most felici-ous and eloquent manner.

Resolved, That Slavery, as it exists in the United

States, is a sin in which all the citizens thereof are involved; and that all, who see and acknowledge its evils, should co-operate in some efficient plan He was followed by Amos Dresser, who under-He was followed by Amos Dresser, who under-took in a most surcastic and ironical manner to de-fend slavery, and apologise for the slaveholder. After a pungent reply from Mr. Scott, the resolu-tion was adopted unanimously.

The two following resolutions were then offered,

and ably supported by Rev. Mr. Barnaby, and after an animated and interesting discussion, in which Rev. Messrs. Scott, Virgin, Cross, and Amos Presser took part, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the declaration, made by a Con ress of all the European Nations, and sanctioned y our own Government, 'that the slave trade of the coast of Africa is piratical and felonious,'

ay the former under great and solemn responsibil-ties with reference to the removal of slavery. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Dresser offered the following resolution,

hich was seconded and further sustained by Rev.

sed the meeting with prayer. JOS. W. CROSS, Secretary.

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.

as attended our past efforts, we are called upon to thank God and take courage, and with more zeal, more self denial to do with our might whatsoever must enlist her? Macedonian phalans. Here are must enlist her? Macedonian phalans. Here are

ach active and energetic measures as will accom-lish the same object which we all have in view, guns pointed south. There are friends now, many

and especially that which follows them to the house glorious banner of emancipation above that old of God, and assigns to them a seat in some remote town, that surmounts the pile, remembered of lead-

Mr. F. Buxton observed that the Noble Lord had ciety be requested to make arrangements for the

At the Yearly Meeting, held in Green and Cherry streets, last week, we learn that the all-important subject of Slavery claimed the serious attention of the members; and that an interesting Report was made by a Committee, which was adopted with great unanimited. A state of the members are the most thorough, able, and active

abolitionists in the State. We learn that a person who had been disowned from membership by one of the subordinate meetings, for being engaged in a riot at an Abolition Lecture, appealed to this Meeting for re-instatement; but his application was rejected by a very prompt decision. This is the first time that we have ever known a professing Quaker to oppose our cause in this modest way.— As he found so little favor in the 'Yearly Meeting,' we advise him to early his teneral his correlation.

end his 'appeal' to Congress.

The Yearly Meeting, held in Arch street, commenced the first of the present week. We under-stand that very interesting business, connected with the question of the Abolition of Slavery, is also before this body. It is stated that a highly importhe question ant communication from the Friends in England. has been received. This meeting likewise em braces a great number of influential abolitionists. They possess the means of doing immense good naromoting our cause; and we hope much from in promoting our cause; and we hope much from them. It is encouraging to know, that the 'Friends,' generally, maintain their inflexible testimony against the system of slavery in all its bearings.

The foregoing pleasing intelligence is from friend Lurdy's Enquirer. In the same number containing it, is a letter from C. C. Burleigh, in which he says he has recently lectured in several meeting-houses belonging to the Friends—as follows:

the meeting. I heard of only one dissenting voice,
—that of a man who would not even go to hear
what could be sa'd for abolitionism.

On Wednesday I went with our friend Dr. Fussell, to the State of Delaware, and lectured at the
Friends' meeting house in Hockessin. The
meeting was meeting house in was readers taken. house. At 11 ocioes, met in the arcentigenouse, agreeably with adjournment, and Rev. Mr. Virgin, meeting was moderately numerous, and composed of just the kind of people whose favor and Rev. Orange Scott of Lowell then offered the foliance the result is in the state of the result and the re address them again, when it should suit my convenience, and was not so much as once warned that I must not meddle with the 'delicate subject' in Delaware.

A short excursion to the country came next. Thursday, I vie Friends faceting house. Attendance good.

93 When will the Friends' meeting-house in Boston be ened to the cause of the suffering and the dumb? Never? not till every other meeting-house in this city be first anted, when it will not be needed ?

The bugle-call which follows, we are quite sure, con om the lips of our bold and talented coadjutor, N. P. Rogers of Plymouth, N. H. Its notes are spirit-stirring.

[From the Herald of Freedom.] THE LANE SEMINARY 'BOYS.' Mr. EDITOR,-Where are Stanton and Weld? Founded in justice and humanity, and is equally applicable to that trade in all other parts of the world.

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein, and that the immediate exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civil and the trade of the constant of the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lads about the Massachusetts State House of already the instant of the constant of the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lads about the Massachusetts State House of already the instant of the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lads about the Massachusetts State House of all the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lads about the Massachusetts State House of late, but it is still now. He is shaking the sea air somewhere down in the old bay, I suppose now, but we don't hear him. Let him come up here are supposed to the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lads about the Massachusetts State House of already lade of the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the Massachusetts State House of all the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the Massachusetts State House of all the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the Massachusetts State House of all the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the Massachusetts State House of all the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the bugle of one of the seminary lade about the bugle of one of the seminary lade about the bugle of one of these Lane Seminary lade about the b manded by the enlightened sentiment of the civil-azed world, by the principles of the Revolution, and of our White Hills. They can hear him better in Society then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. House. They can hear him der State Meeting in the afternoon was opened with prayer, and down south—clear to Texas. The air is clear by Rev. Mr. Ellis of Fitchburg. Rev. Mr. Lee, of and elastic here, and our granite hill-sides have a New Ipswich, offered the following resolution, and terrible echo to them. You can hear a blow struck supported it in an able and interesting manner.

Resolved, That the social and religious relations of the non-slaveholding, to the slaveholding States, lay the former under great and solemn responsibilities with reference to the remayar of slaveholding states. There is no uproar here to smother you and drown lay the former under great and solemn responsibilities with reference to the remayar of slavery. go out from here to the ends of the earth. New-Hampshire is a little state—a cold state—and a poor state as to money, but she is a terrible 'hard in point of grit, and spring of character. Mr. Cross.

me New-Hampshire for a real moral 'rough and turn

Resolved, That that unholy caste existing in the
ble' for all any in the whole north. But she is all Resofted, That that unnoy case existing the colored man as a brother, is a crime against heaven, equalled only ass of slavery. I am glad she is ignorant. If she y Slavery as it exists in the Southern and West-was not, I should have no hope of her. If she knew rn states. Adopted.

A liberal contribution was then taken, Mr. Dressr's affecting narrative related, and Rev. Mr. Cross
her heart warmed up with the great and eternal truths of anti-slavery, and she will shake hersel like Sampson when the harlot stirred him to try the withes. She will trample about among these 'peculiar southern institutions, like a mammoth am cane brake. But she must be roused, she sleeps hard. It will take a loud blast to wake her. At a meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery ociety held at Fall River on the 12th inst., Ous stringed lads, Stanton and Weld? We want them Society held at Fall River on the 12th inst. Ous Thompson, one of the Vice Presidents, presided: Benjamin B. Sisson was chosen Secretary, in place of Daniel Brewer, who declined serving. The committee of arrangements reported the following where else. They are more wanted here than any resolves, which, without much discussion, were passed as a particular with the stranger with the strang sed unanimously.

Ist, Resolved, That we entertain the most unhaken confidence in the justice of the cause of
sholition, and the most inflexible determination to
hersevere until slavery shall be exterminated from
Hampshire is the state for anti-slavery head guarhersevere. he earth.
2d, Resolved. That in view of the success which is material at hand here for her fortifications, an

our hands find to do.

3d, Resolved, That as there is a large class of our fellow citizens who admit the soundness of our principles, but who disapprove of our measures, we go to Dartmouth College. That fortress of prosuch active and energetic measures as will according to the process of the Spartan spirits, and not down in the plains filled with the grasshopper multitudes of Xerxes. Cull Weld and Stanton here without delay. Weld must go to Dartmouth College. That fortress of prosuch active and energetic measures as will according to the plains filled with the grasshopper multitudes of Xerxes. Cull with the grasshopper multitudes of Xerxes. 4th, Resolved, That the prejudice which exists against our colored brethren which exclude them from our seats of learning, from the mechanic arts, and especially that which follows them to the house he was there. Win that noble college! Plant the of God, and assigns to them a seat in some remote corner, is contrary to the spirit of the gospel of Christ, who has commanded us to be no respecter of persons.

5th, Resolved, That as many of our colleges and other institutions of learning exclude the colored man, it be earnestly recommended to all abolitions its to bestow their patronage upon those institutions which are open to all who possess a good moral character and the necessary qualifications.

6th, Resolved, That we believe the sacred right of petition, and the right of free discussion to be inalienable rights given to us by our Maker; and all attempts made to impair or abridge them should be met with devoted firnness.

Mr. Choules of New Bedford, then offered the two following resolves; which, after a spirited and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Choules,

from the tenor of his remarks. Sir, I do not compered to a select committee of one from each county. At our request, the petitioners had a hearing in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Geo. S. Hillard of Boston, first addressed the committee about an hour and a half. He was followed by Henry B. Stanton, of the American Anti-Slavery Society, who, at three different sessions of the committee, spoke with great energy for nearly five hours, in the presence of a large audience of members of both branches of the Legislature and citizens of Boston. The effect of Stanton's speech was at once manifest. It disarmed opposition, and made and future of the committee was favorable to the prayer of the petitions, and the only dissenting member was the Whig member from Suffolk county. On the 20th inst., this report came up for consideration. Reverend!! A. A. Folsom, of Hingham, (Whig.) opposed them in a violent speech, 'full of sound and fury, and signifying nothing,' abusing the abolitionists in such a manner, that we were reminded of uncle Toby's expostulation with Dr. Slop—' I wouldn't have the heart to curse the Devil so.' He was answered by Hon. George Table (Whig.) of Suffolk, in an able speech. He

the resolution in relation to Slavery in the District of Columbia. J. C. Park, Esq., of Boston, (Whig,) opposed this in an animated speech. He had opposed the Abolitionists, but he had now made up his mind to speak out against the encroachments of the South. He was for having Massachusetts maintain her rights, and if the South chose to dissolve the Union on account of it, let her do it and take the consequences. S. Cobb, (Van Buren.) was in favor of all the resolutions. J. W. Mansur, Esq., of Lowell, (V. Buren.) made an eloquent and spirited speech in defence of the resolutions—denouncing mobs—impeaching his Honor Judge Lynch-blowing up the 'gentlemen of property and standing' in Boston, who mobbed the ladies—giving Governor Everett a keen thrust—and winding up by telling the House that they might as well undertake to smother lighning with cobwebs as to suppress the Anti-Slavery discussion.—Turner of Scitnate, (V. Buren.) said a few words in favor of the Resolutions, and the question was taken by yeas and nays. The result was as follows: For the resolutions, 378!—against them, 16.—Of the latter, 10 were Whigs and 6 Van Buren men. The Senate will probably pass them unanimously. The friends of President Van Buren came promptly up to the subject, and evinced no hesitation in passing this virtual censure upon the inaugural message. The committee on the judiciary are about to report

IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH OF MR. HUNTINGTON, of Northampton, [1 he remarks of Mr. Huntington, of Northampton, are published in a somewhat extended form.]

Mr. Huntington commenced his remarks by saying, that this was a subject upon which, at that late period of the session, he was not solicitous to pro-voke discussion, neither should he shrink from it. voke discussion, neither should he shrink from it.
If the chairman of the committee (Mr. Lee) who reported that the House ought not to concur in the amendments of the Senate, had not seen fit to make some remarks, intended to induce the House to accept that report, he, on his part, as one of the mi-nority of that committee, might have remained silent. But inasmuch as that gentleman considered it to be his duty to urge the House to a disagree-ment, so he should ask the indulgence of the House,

Sir, said Mr. H. let us look for a moment at the petition, which it was alleged had been violated by Congress, and the other, embracing rather less than two thousand names, re-ferred to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The committee reported fully on the right of petition, and on the right of Congress to lish slavery in the District, but avoided any declaration as to the expediency of immediately exer-cising that right. The resolve stated, to be sure, the right ought only to be restrained by a regard to the public good; but this might be construed to mean either something or nothing. The fair construction was, that the right night to be exercised when the public good re-nires it, and not till then; and it carefully avoids xpressing an opinion as to the point, whether the ublic good would ever require that slavery should e abolished in that District. The resolutions, herefore, did not comply with the prayer of the petitioners. As originally reported, they came up for the action of the House, and, after a short depate, the previous question was called for, and sustained, by which all amendments and all farther disssion were cut off.

Some things were said in that debate, Sir, which lear to the hearts of the people of New England.
One gentleman (Rev. Mr. Folsom of Hingham, took the opportunity to say, that "abolition and the Bible could not sland together!" As that gentlenan is by profession an expounder of the sacred ext, perhaps the remark might fall from him with peculiar weight. The gentleman had also seen fit to repeat certain stanzas which he had once before noted on another occasion, as peculiarly applicable o the matter then under discussion, containing selad it not been for the lateness of the hour, and he application of the previous question, I might at hat time have taken occasion to reply to some of hose remarks: and I might also have quoted a cer-nin couplet, which I recollect having once read

"For 'tis the desk's preregnitive at will,
"To year all language, be it good or ill."

I do not, Mr. Speaker, concur in the sentiment xpressed in these lines; but in that debate, I cer-ninly thought the member from Hingham seemed isposed to exercise his 'prerogative' to its full exent. As the member seems to be fond of poetry beg leave to regale him with another quotation, dare say he has read Dryden's description of the good Parson,' who chose

od Parson, who chose.

"To preach the gospel, rather than make laws.
"For priests," said he, "are patterns for the rest,
The gold of Heaven, that bear the God imprest,
But when the precious coin becomes unclean,
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they are false in whom the people trust,
Well may the baser coin contract a rust."

must be at Cancord in Jane. They must spend the hot manufa among our bill country. They have got to conquer our people before the cause triumphs. If they win every state beside New-Hampshire and Vernont, they can't succeed, without these. Win over these, and all the rest united could not, if they would, sustain slavery. It can be abolished in these two states.

[From the Harrisburg, Pa. Telegraph]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter, dated

Boston, March 23, 1837.

The House of Representatives in this State have just passed sundry resolutions in defence of the just passed sundry resolutions and abolition insites. So I inferred with an attempt to introduce be lilaw into the legitation of abolition and abolition insites. So I inferred with an attempt to introduce be lilaw into the legitation of the cause of the resolutions, deferred the Southern Among other things, he attributed the Southern Among other thi slaves could scarcely earn their salt. The member also took a distinction, as near as I could apprehend them, I the most passed sondry resolutions in defence of the right of pettion, and against Slavery in the District of Columbia. Seventy or eighty petitions were referred to a select committee of one from each country. At our request, the petitioners had a hearing in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Geo.

The state of the s

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Dr. Slop—'I wouldn't have the heart to curse the emplar, in the exercise of an undoubted right, on a Devil so.' He was answered by Hon. George certain occasion, did enter the temple, and overbuske (Whig.) of Buffolk, in an able speech. He was, he said, an abolitionist heart and soul, if an intense hatred of slavery could make him so. He denounced Van Buren's Inaugural and Veto-pledge them, if, in the exercise of their lawful 'right,' they tense hatred of slavery could make him so. He de-nounced Van Buron's Inaugural and Veto-piedge as unparalleled and monstrous. It had been said that the South would consider this movement as an en-tering wedge to abolish the whole system of Slave-ry. He had no objection to their doing so. He would like to know what under heaven the South would like to know what under heaven the South would like to know what under heaven the South would like to know what under heaven the South would like to know what under heaven the South would like to know what under heaven the South did not consider an entering wedge. Our pamphlets—our newspapers—our speeches, were all abolitionists. When our statesmen of the North, with our own Webster at their head, pronounce the was followed by —— Lunt, Esq., of Danvers, (Whig.) in a long speech resembling John Bunyan's description of one Mr. Facing-both-ways.

I. Leavitt of Boston, (Whig.) moved to strike out the resolution in relation to Slavery in the District would be not only presumption, but 'wasteful and of Columbia. J. C. Park, Esq. of Raston (Whig.)

trade throughout the U.S.; of Jenerson, 23, who deington, parties to the great 'compromise,' who denounced slavery in the bitterest language. He this virtual censure upon the inaugural message. The committee on the judiciary are about to report a bill for granting fugitives a jury trial. Some of the strongest men in the House and Senate, both Whig and Van Buren, will support it, and there is no doubt of its passage by a large majority.'

DEBATE UPON THE ANTI-SLAVERY

DEBATE UPON THE ANTI-SLAVERY

DESCLUTIONS.

that free citizens of the North, guilty of no crime, have been tried, convicted, condemned, punished, whipped, scourged, and gibbetted,—a price set upon Congress had been threatened with personal violence and indictment by a grand jury for words spoken in debate; that the right of petition had been spoken in debate; that the right of pettion had been cut off; and he might argue from these and a thou-sand other considerations, that Massachusetts owed it to her own love of freedom, her self-respect, and her dignity, firmly and respectfully, in the language of these amendments, to re-affirm her principles— principles which she had always maintained, and which she ought not to fear openly to declare, then, and on all other proper occasions. But he did not propose, at that time, to enter upon those conside-

Mr. H. continued. It will not be said, perhaps, the propositions, which have been submitted to us by the Senate, do not express the voice of a great porment, so he should ask the indulgence of the House, while he offered a few reasons why he thought they should concur in the amendments proposed to them by the other branch of the Legislature.

the propositions, which have been submitted to as by the Senate, do not express the voice of a great portion of the people of this Commonwealth; but it is maintained, that it is not expedient for us to make the declaration. Sir, we cannot well avoid expressthe declaration. Sir, we cannot well avoid expressor a moment at the several weeks since, subject is not of our seeking. The House petitions on the subject of slavery were pressing in upon us from all quarters of the commonwealth, containing in all about seven thousand signatures, petitions are relations appared two distinct subjects. These petitions embraced two distinct subjects.—
One class, containing about five thousand names,
related to the right of petition, which it was alleged.

Legislature. The amendments are forced upon us, The amendments are forced upon us, and we cannot well avoid recording our honest con victions of their truth. Cannot this House, the popular branch of the government, proceed with safety and honor, so far as the other branch,—the conservative department, which is based upon property, which represents property, and which, if these propositions portended any danger to that property, would be on the alert to sound the alarm? Cannot this House advance equal pace with the House of Lords ?

Again, it may be said, Sir, that we are going out our province; that we are interfering with what does not concern us; that we are attempting to legislate upon national affairs. But this ob jection comes with ill grace from the advocated resolutions respecting the Bank, Nullifi-cation, and the Tariff, and which have been sent to Congress again and again by the legislature of Massachusetts. It is the duty of this legislature to redress, as far as in them lies, the wrongs and grievances of the people; and if the people, or a respectable portion of the people, feel aggrieved at the existence of slavery in their own territories, or in terrritories wherein they have a common right, the government should exercise their power and declare Some things were said in that debate, Sir, which were wholly uncalled for, and unprovoked. Two or three gentlemen went out of their way-travelled far out of the record—to attack abolitionists, and to disavow all connection or sympathy with them.—The subject matter of the resolutions did not touch the distinctive doctrines of that class of persons.—The right of petition applies to other subjects, as well as to slavery; and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has for many years—ever since the admission of Missouri—been an object dear to the hearts of the people of New England. carry any moral power with them, do they not acquire new strength, and call louder for a reply, when backed by the whole weight of a co-ordinat branch of the government?

But there is another argument, urged to prevent

our action upon the subject, and it is an argument addressed to our fears. It is said, we shall endanger the union of the States. This blessed Union is o be dissolved, if we venture to promulgate our hor est sentiments on the subject of slavery. Sir, this is a stale cry. The men who repeat it do not beieve it. It is the argument of men who fear, not a lissolution of our confederacy-but a diminution of their profits in trade-the argument, not of reason but of cotton bags. How was it four or five years ago, when the South, on the Tariff question, not only vapored about secession, but one State actually passed an ordinance, which, in its terms, virtually dissolved the Union, and which might fairly have been construed to be an Act of separation? When been construed to be an Act of separation? When Gen, Jackson published his proclamation thereupon, containing doctrines which, if carried out, might have led to a war of extermination, and drenched the fields of Carolina in blood, did not the great Statesman of the North come to his support? Did not Fancuil Hall ring with acclamations at the declarations and denunciations contained in that document? Did the great and wise men of this city, on that accession are out that the Union was in danger. that occasion, cry out that the Union was in danger that the subject of high duties must not be ngitat ed; that the constitution was a matter of comprom ise; that the wise men who formed the compac carefully abstained from making any provision The member from Danvers also, (Mr. Lunt, who, on that occasion, addressed the House in a speech, in which every word and syllable seemed ance 'with the wishes' of the cotton-growing

with an attempt to introduce be liam into the Legislature. The Chairman of the Committee, who certainly cannot be charged with favoring the do trines of abolition, was denounced as a bedl The result of the vote on those resolutions ixteen voting against them, showed the weight a nfluence of that journal in this House; and I to hat now, though some others have joined in denunciation, we shall not be intimidated, and we shall express here, by voting for these amount ments, what are the sincere and long estab opinions of four-fifths of the people of this Coa

SPEECH OF MR. WHITMARSH, OF BRISTON

The following are the remarks of the Hon, Sei Whitmarsh, in the Senate of Massachusetts, upon the Slave Trade in the United States, and in support of the following resolutions offered by himself:— Resolved, That Congress, in declaring the slave

Resolved, That Congress, in declaring the slave trais the coast of Africa piracy, have performed an act worthy descendants of those who declared for 'liberty or death,' in strict accordance with the principles on which one is public is founded, and which meets a hearty response from citizens of Massachusetts, and the humane throughout civilized world.

Resolved, That licensing slave dealers for a like traffic permitting it in the District of Columbia, over which O gress has exclusive jurisdiction, and from which a return derived to the United States, has a direct tendency to, grade the American character in the eyes of the culis world, is a violation of the equal rights affirmed in leaven to a state of the United States, the base of the first tendency to, participate in a traffic, proclaimed, by all civilized a the rights of man; and therefore ought to be immediately obtained.

Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol, was correctly in tendency. Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol, was earnestly in the

Mr. Whitmarsh of bristol, was earnestly in law
the resolutions. On this subject his opinions had ale
been the same, and he had uniformly maintained at
Board, the right of petition and the right of free dies
sion, which he had seen denied even here, but wi
he rejoiced now to see sustained with entire unanin
He was called to give his opinion on the aboliton
Slavery in the District of Columbia and his Slavery in the District of Columbia, and had Slavery in the District of Columbia, and had no been tion in saying that it ought to be abolished ther. Congress had the power, they ought to exercise it, no to them we must leave that decision, after expressing our own opinions upon it, which all had a right to a But the greatest evil existing in the District of Columbia, was not touched by the Resolutions before the Sate. That was the slave trade. This was the was stain upon our pational character, it was accounted. ate. That was the slave trade. This was the was stain upon our national character; it was a national in, for which every fire State was directly answerable. It was a rank offence that smelt to heaven, and out speedily to be wiped off from our national characte. We were raising a revenue as the price of blood by censing slave dealers. This money went into the Tresury of the U. S. It made a part of that revenue fine the surplus of which, every State in the Union was receive its share. It came here, into our Treasury, and should we be the partners to such a traffic, the buying and selling of men for gain as a trade licensed by Congress, with the consent of Massachusetts? This was the root of the matter, an offence compared to which the vits of domestic slavery in the District of Columbia. the root of the matter, an offence compared to which evils of domestic slavery in the District of Columbere small. It was the licensing of the slave trade Congress, with the consent of the free States, who ought to make our cheeks burn with shame, before rebuke of the whole civilized world. For sins less than the consent of the consen rebute of the whole civilized world. For sins less this, the corrupt nations of the old world had been it ed by the most awful dispensations of Provideze Could we expect to escape with this sin unatone dies our heads? Talk of civilization; boast of America the palladium of liberty, the refuge for oppression, a then point to the slave dealer selling human fleshiod market under a license by the Converse of the Line market under a license by the Congress of the U market under a license by the Congress of the United States, to which every State in the Union is a part Suppose you send your Missionaries to barbarians be ilize and christianize them, and free them from bondage of ignorance and superstition. What will it tell you, when they learn that your God which you them to believe, your religion, permits you to lied dealers in human flesh at the seat of your Government Will they, think you, embrace a religion which as those and promitted as the seat of your covernment will they that have independent a nile of the seat of your descriptions. Will they, think you, embrace a religion which savinous such abominations; will they respect a mistration by the property of the religion of the property of t prove his freedom, he may be imprisoned and sold pay his jail fees. This is the practical commentary tell us abroad, upon our Declaration of Independent The prisons in the District of Columbia, built by money of the whole United States, by the revenue price by Transaction of the American Columbia. away slaves. And this is the commentary Americans to Europe, upon our free institutions to support the equal rights of man. The reproach is carried on the felt by every American who visits a foreign on try. On one occasion not long ago, a free colored cannot find the state, possessing all the rights of the high colored cannot be supported to the cannot be supported to the cannot be supported to the colored cannot be supported to the can citizen among us, was taken as a slave, on borda sel from Massachusetts, and had to flee for protecti a British vessel. Yes, Sir, an American citizen for

> and was willing to go further on the subject of trade. SOMETHING NEW.

One of our small editors in Ohio, in his valedicto , on retiring from his charge, gives us the follow

under the British flag, the security for his liberty sh the flag of his own country could not give him. The things ought not to be so. He should support the Re-

the slave trade

g new ideas: Modern abolitionism is neither more nor less than another scheme for self-aggrandisement. It really a pity that many a good man participates this clerical fraud, who does not understand it The modern abolitionists are, with very few excitions, Church and State men, and, of course, very last men on God's earth who ever yet had ever will have mercy on any body.' would like to say more, but want of room competent to halt.'—Philanthropist.

We rejoice to see the old Bay State throwing the weight of its influence on the side of free principles of the recomple will doubtless be followed by obstates; and indeed it is high time for every fixed to assume a decided stand in opposition to inroad of the slaveholding spirit. Free principle must triumph in America. We have little doubt that, when the first burst of antagonist feeling sioned by blind sympathy for the slaveholding have subsided, the mass of the people in the states will rally with enthusiasm around their institutions, and love freedom the more, because in an unlucky hour they had stopped to look on slavely without just abhorrence.—Ibid.

The Benefits of Southern Custom.—Some of the New York merchants are failing, because slatholders can't pay. This reminds us of cerus 'canba,' disclaiming abolitionism, &c. A certain S. W. Benedict, in Wall street, if we remember right, took pains to have the South understand is he was not the S. W. Benedict who prints for it anti-slavery society. Well, they understood and gave him their precious patronage, where Mr. S. W. Benedict of Wall street, has become rich as bad debts can make him .- Emancipalor

The liabilities of the cotton factors and be are commensurate with the exports of the say 75 millions; including the responsibilities actual planters, the amount may be 100 m But taking into consideration the amount land or real estate speculation, the actual in ness of New Orleans, may be fairly es \$200,000,000. From what sources can this be presently produced? Acceptances have given 12 months in advance on crops; cotto given 12 months in advance on crops; course is ear will lose nearly 40 per cent on their purchas and exportations; and land speculations are for to 25 years in advance of the productiveness their lands and lots. Factors have nothing forth acceptances; planters can make nothing by present price of their produce, 8 to 10 cents the harvest most loss on exportation, in consequence. buyers must lose on exportation, in consequence the depressed condition of the Liverpool and Hart markets; and the land and lot speculators have only a representative value of about one dollar in 10 st 20.—New Orleans True American.

An anti-slavery society of 52 members w ganized in South Brookfield, Mass. Jan. 17. List week's Emancipator contains a list of upwards of FORTY new societies.

Sin -In the Liberator of the 14th inst. I read an artie, purparting to give an account of a meeting of the lists in Boston and vicinity, held at the Antiwery Hall on the 6th inst. I am an Abolitionist, but regret exceedingly that such a meeting should have held, and that its proceedings should have been The account, as published, is so worded as partitions of the reader. It pretends date the proceedings of 'an adjourned meeting of to relate the Parties of Boston and vicinity.' Now it is well known, that it was not a meeting of the Universalists of Boston and vicinity as a body-neither was it a meeting of those Universalists in Boston and vicinity, who are Abolitionists, as a body, but it was a meeting amount of those Universalists who are in favor of escamping an Universalist Abolition paper. This explaion seems necessary, that your readers may correctunderstand the character of the meeting.

Atthough I yield precedence to none in love to the

case of Abolitionism, yet I entirely disapprove of this project of establishing a paper of the above character. is not called for neither is it necessary. The Liberator, and other publications of a similar character, can be patronised by those Universalists who are or may become abulitioniste, with as good an effect, as to establish one attached exclusively to that seet. Suppose we da accasionally discover, intermingled in some of the articles published in the Liberator, those peculiar religwas sentiments which do not agree with our own Does that injure what the writers say in regard to abolitionism? For my part, I can readily overlook these sectarian tenets, in the great good which is accomplished by the sending abroad light into the community, in regard to the rights of man; and so I think can every Universalist, who possesses an onlightened and generous No: instead of being over fastidious upon this subject-instead of establishing sectarian abolition papers, let us all unite our patronage and exertions in port of those publications already established, (which are as unsectarian as they well can be in their circumances,) that their publishers may be enabled to give them a still more general circulation, and flood the land their principles of freedom and equality. I am well satisfied with the Liberator, and can peruse its columns with much pleasure, notwithstanding I sometimes meet with an expression which does not fully accord with my religious sentiments-and those who cannot do so, appear to me 'more nice than wise.'

Were such a paper to be established, I have no doubt would cause dissensions among the Universalists, of withstanding the writer of the article alluded to, very charitably denominates such a remark 'a mere Who would become its editor? sypocritical pretence." Unloubtedly some one of those individuals concerned in getting up this meeting-and I suspect that an amous longing for this station (perhaps in the secretary himself) is the secret moving cause of this hasty pro-If these surmises are correct, then the spirit to infused into the new publication will, unquestionably, partake of the characteristics of that exhibited in the article upon which I am commenting-that narrow, illiberal spirit, which cannot conceive of an honest differone is sentiment, but which attributes to those whose opinions vary from our own, none but the most mercenamotives-which accuses them of being influenced more by their 'purses than their consciences,' and pay ing greater attention to 'wordly policy' than to 'Christian principle.' And would not the display of such a discord and disunion in the order? It remires but the slightest observation to perceive that it

abolitionists as such, but those who have started this wild project of establishing an Universalist abolition paper) have to encounter is from certain Universalist elergymen in this vicinity.' Why was not the writer sufficiently candid to state that among those 'Universcheme, are many warm and decided abolitionists And farther, why did he not state the fact that among the anti-slavery clergymen throughout this common wealth, who belong to the Universalist denomination. out one favors this newspaper project-all the others

Who is this ' P. H. Sweetser,' who thus calls in ques tion the purity of men whose characters have ever been unimpeachable, and unceremoniously condemns all the Universalist clergymen in this vicinity but one, because they cannot honestly coincide with his views? If modesty could not deter him from this broad denunciation, prudence should have whispered that any attempt, in this manner, to shake the confidence of the order in men, many of whom enjoyed it long before his birth, is vain and futile; and that the effort would but display his own littleness of mind and ungenerous dispo-The Universalist public are too well acquainted with the principles of their ministering brethren in this vicinity, to believe they are influenced in opposing this new-paper project, by the miserable and merce-nary motives so gentlemanly attributed to them by this P. H. Sweetser; and he volunteers his services at too late a day, to destroy this confidence by groundless ac

In conclusion, I would caution the Abolition Univer salists against countenancing this newspaper scheme, for reasons above stated. It has originated in a few young men-but one of whom is a clergymen in connexion with the Universalists-who are characterised by more zeal than knowledge, and who, should they succeed in their project, would send the fire-brand of discord and division into our order, while accomplishing but little, if any, good to Abolitionism. They are dis countenanced by all the abolitionist clergymen of our order, with barely one exception, and also, so far as I am acquainted, by the great majority of laymen of the me sect, who are abolitionists. It is believed to be an unwise project, calculated to cause much more evil

I reneat, the Liberator will answer every purpose general circulation in all the different religious sects throughout New England. We can all patronize and read that, without injury to ourselves, and with great benefit to the cause of abolitionism. I presume the editor will readily furnish us with it for his just compensation; and I have no doubt he will cause its columns to be as free from sectarianism as circumstances will dmit. It is the organ of the Abolitionists of New England; and from its numerous and able correspondents, the vigilant and fearless character of its Editor, the various channels it has opened to collect facts, and the resources to which it has access, it can furnish inforon relative to the cause of a more interesting nature than any paper that can now be established. When we can all read that, why establish another? AN ABOLITION UNIVERSALIST.

Why did not the Universalists hold the meeting, of which notice was given in the Liberator of the 14th inst.-for the discussion of a subject which THEN was of so much importance? Is it because the evil of slave ry has become less-because the Universalists have one all that is in their power to do? or because their , which treats of so much liberality, is all theo-I would ask, it such men as appointed this meeting, and who appeared to take so much interest in the cause of their brethren of the South, should bear the name of abolitionists or Universalists? For these very men who have fallen back, have said that no Universalist can be consistent, and not be in favor of immediate abolition. I hope they will honor us with an answer, and prove their consistency; and they will greatly A Universalist and an Abolitionist.

Вати, April 6th, 1837. BROTHER GARRISON: Pardon me in using the appellation of brother, in addressing you at this time; for I do feel bound to every true abolitionist by a tie something more than human. Why it is so, I know not, but such is the fact; in him I see the true republican, the true philanthropist, blended with the principles of our blessed Lord and Master,

their stupor? have they awaked from their slum- THE CRIME OF BEING A MAN, AND A bers? O may they not close their eyes to slumber again, on this momentous subject! They can do much in this glorious cause—and may they stand much in this glorious cause—and may they stand out in bold roller, fearless champions for the liberty created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalicable rights; that among these are life, LHS flavor if this is lost. The life will be supported by the control of the press on all subjects; for I besides and the pursuit of happiness. Declaration of Indiana in the control of the control

manfully to our ranks, and gird on the armor of gift of God. All men are born free and equal. ruth and love. Bring no carnal weapons. Let ne course in pleading the cause of the oppressed in been born free! our land, and every good man will say in his heart, Where am I? In the Hall of Justice (?) in New God speed.' Yours, truly,

NATH'L SWASEY.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO THE SOUTH ! imes, and as often answered, it is not likely that our opponents will cease propounding it for a long time to come. Hence nothing which reveals the corruption of the public mind, and the consequent necessity of discussion at the North, can be unimportant. For this reason, are made public.

On Saturday, the 1st, inst. I took stage at Boston for the South Parish in Weymouth. On arriving within a lain in prison a fortnight, and buen on trial five few miles of the place, all the passengers, except a Mr. days, as a felon, because he claims to be a men and

ident or Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society in your

desirous to learn who were the officers of the Society, that he is a freeman, and not a slave. that I might call on them. T. For my part, I think people had better mind their own business ! J. So do I. But I suppose we live in a country where

his business. For my own part, I have made up my mind, that it is my duty to labor for the abolition of slav-

where the evil exists? J. We are trying to send the whole North to the thing! South. We think it would be folly to send a few indi-

viduals there, while the mass of the people here deounce us as fanaties and incendiaries. T. You are trying to raise an army at the North, I uppose, to compel the South to relinquish her slaves?

J. Not exactly an army, though we intend to muster great host. Ours is a moral warfare, and we intend when we have concentrated that influence into one the chains of the slave.

of the South. The slaves are the property of their mas- (John A. Morrill and Thomas Phenix) should be

J. Do you think it right that one man should be reated as the property of another?

T. Why not, if the law allows it?

the limits prescribed by the law; and where the ma. you, now, why we don't go to the South. It is because limbs. May God confound them! which have so far forgotten all the principles for which our fathers fought and bled, as to be ready to avow that

Ellis named in the kidnapper's affidavit. 2. To without wages,' merely because the law allows it! What security have we, since the majority of the people make the laws, that when that majority become of your opinion, they will not establish slavery here? We feel impelled to discuss the subject, not only because we nity the slave, but to secure our own rights.

make difficulty.

ed that my address produced any disturbance.

J. Perhaps so. But I presume the friends of our J. Perhaps so. But I presume ause in your Parish, who, I understand, are wishing donable! to have the subject discussed, will provide some place for meetings. I had the impression, however, that your meeting-house had been frequently occupied for that

nti-slavery meeting since you lectured in it. J. How long since it was used the last time? T. About eight months.

J. Then it has been used since I lectured in it, for hat was more than three years ago!

T. Well, you will not get it again, if I can prevent it. was to stop, our conversation ended. True to his purose, my opponent, who appeared to be quite angry, immediately began operations to prevent the meeting-house from being opened. The thing on which he placput in circulation among the voters of the parish, re- freeman. questing the committee to reverse their decision.

preach their doctrines at the North, had been, and probably still is, A SLAVEHOLDER! I was told that he had a brother at New Orleans, who was his partner, and that together they owned, some months since, and it is MY DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :-

supposed, still own, a FEMALE SLAVE!

If it is asked again, 'Why don't you go to the South?' we need only reply, that public sentiment here is so corrupt, that our citizens may, and often do, become SLAVEHOLDERS, without any sacrifice of reputation, and then tyrannise over northern churches and religious societies, to frighten them from discussion. No wonder that northern slaveholders wish us to go South! It would no doubt be exceedingly gratifying to them if evening, in Rev. Mr. Braman's meeting house: and in the evening, in Rev. Mr. Holrovd's. The nudiences with the principles of our blessed Lord and Master, vindicating the rights of the oppressed. I know these are popular and fashionable expressions; and I know as well that to carry them out into practice, is full as unfashionable and unpopular.

My heart leaped for joy in reading the spirited resolutions of the Universalists in the Liberator, a short time since. I have been looking for this for some time. And have they indeed aroused from

would no doubt be exceedingly gratifying to them if evening, in Rev. Mr. Holroyd's. The audiences were large, attentive, and apparently interested. Measures Braman and Holroyd took part in the exercises, and are decided abolitionists. More of Danton to sacrifice our right of discussion on the last spot where we can be protected, by a vain effort to assert it where its exercise would resolute in our destruction.

Yours sincerely, OLIVER JOHNSON. would no doubt be exceedingly gratifying to them if evening, in Rev. Mr. Holroyd's. Th

FREEMAN.

DEAR GARRISON: Ponder the following

is specified and of the press on all subjects; for I believe if this is lost, our liberties are lost with it, and our religion as a nation will be nothing but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

I rejoice to hear that they talk about starting a paper in our order, that will speak out on this subject, and I hope it will be something more than safety.—Constitution of Virginia.

talk, for they are all as yet dumb-they have not That freedom is the birthright of every man, is dared to say a word in behalf of the down-trodden the corner-stone of our political fabric. Our Fedslave till now. May they, in future, hang their eral Government is based on it. Seven of the banners on the outer wall, and on that banner be States expressly recognise this principle as fundawritten, FREEDOM TO ALL MANKIND. Come, then, mental—the right as inherent, unalienable, the

Wm. Dixon, a citizen of New York, arrested, handglistening spear nor bristling bayonets mark your cuffed and thrown into prison, for claiming to have

York. The court in session. There the Justice, the lawyers, the witnesses, the criminal and his wife, the southern kidnapper, Walter T. Allender, and his bloodhounds, and there a thousand spectators, with Although this question has been asked a thousand hearts throbbing with anguish. Never have I been in a scene, invested with such peculiar, overwhelming interest. My reflections are overpowering. Here is a man, who has now been on trial five days. For what? For no other reason than claiming to the incidents related in the following communication be a man and a freeman. I repeat it-it is a literal fact :- Wm. Dixon, a citizen of New York, of whom I sent you an account last week, has now f. a boy, and myself, left the stage. The following a freeman. There sits the savage kidnapper, Walconversation, in substance, occurred between Mr. T. Lee T. Allendor, Beltimers and Property Management of the savage kidnapper, Walter T. Allender of Baltimore, actually searching the Johnson. Can you tell me, sir, the name of the PresD's. and theological professors were not here to help Bible to justify man-stealing.* A pity some of our D. him. He dares to claim one of God's noblemen, Mr. T. (Rather waspishly.) No, sir; I am not friend- one of God's own immortal children, as his beast y to the Society, and have never taken the trouble to and slave. Wm. Dixon, bearing on his noble feanquire the names of its officers.

tures the impress of Deity, the indisputable evidence of his manhood and his freedom, is endeavtures the impress of Deity, the indisputable evi-Parish for the purpose of addressing the people, I was oring to prove that he is a man, and not a beast-

What a scene must this be in the sight of heaven! How must a just and righteous God look down upon what is now transacting in this court-room ! There sits one whom he made but little lower than every person is at liberty to judge for himself what is the angels, crowned with glory and honor, to whom he gave dominion over this lower world, on whose lofty brow he stamped his own image, and over T. Why do you preach your doctrines here, where whose creation the morning stars triumphed togeththere are no slaves? Why don't you go to the South, er. This god-like being arraigned before his brother, to prove that he is a man and not a beast-a

Four sessions have been spent in examining witnesses, to prove that Wm. Dixon is free-all establishing the fact, that Dixon was living in this city and other places north, before 1832, when the kidnapper swore that he ran away. To-day, four witnesses examined in favor of claimant. A brothunite all the moral influence of the free States; and er, and two brothers-in-law of the kidnapper, and one other. These all testify that Dixon absconded arning focus, we mean to send it to the South to melt in 1831, though the kidnapper had testified in writing, that he ran away in 1832. The question is T. You have no business to interfere with the rights started by the claimant's lawyers—whose names held in execration, and the Recorder, Rikerwhether said kidnapper may not now shift his ground, alter his own affidavit, and say 1831 instead of 1832! The Recorder says he wishes to J. Then I suppose a man may cheat, or perpetrate accommodate the southern friends. I doubt it not. Phonix and Morrill, too, seem peculiarly anxious to jority of the people have made up their minds to be accommodate their kidnapping, man-stealing friend pority of the people have made up their minds to be request, they have only to enact laws sanctioning their and employer. They seem to strain every nerve crimes, and then their villany will be right! I will tell to fasten the chains of slavery on poor Dixon's free

beast; to strip him of all his rights and 'use hisservice' Character T. Allender is the real owner. Claimant's witnesses, three of whom, being members of the family, seemed to have a special interest in the matter, testified positively to the identity; but, in the cross-examining, rendered it doubtful whether said Allender be the legal owner.

Much disposition to hurry the thing over as a tri-T. Well, if you stir the subject in our Parish, it will fling affair; and the southerners express great indignation, because the kidnapper has been taken J. I hope not. I once addressed your people, and up and put under bonds for false imprisonment. was received very cordially by them, and I never learn- He is under bonds for 500 dollars. The kidnapd that my address produced any disturbance.

T. You have had the meeting-house, I presume, for highly. That a gentleman thief and robber should be last time. he put under hande! O dear! what an insult to his fellow thieves and robbers! Absolutely unpar-

Court adjourned at 3, to meet next Monday. How this case will end, no one can tell. No case has ever excited so much interest in New York. T. You are mistaken; it has not been used for an The whole city is agitated. Considerable sympathy among the laborers, for the prisoner. The abolitionists are nobly on the alert to keep order and secure justice. Their christian and generous interference will, I trust, be efficient,

The conduct of our colored friends has, on the The stage having now arrived at the place where I far, considering the circumstances—the constawhole, been truly examplary and praiseworthy thus bles stalking among them with pistols and clubs, saying and doing all they can to irritate them. I could but think to-day, as I saw them in the courted his chief reliance, was a threat, that if the house room, that God is preparing this people by suffering, were opened, he would instantly 'dissolve the union' for some great and holy work. May it not be that which existed between himself and the Society. As he the colored people of this country are yet to be the paid a pretty large tax, he thought this threat would be sacred guardians of liberty? Freedom will be tak-The committee, for prudential reasons, en from the white man, unless he repents. With thought it would be best to hold the meeting in a com- whom can it be more safely trusted, than with those andious Hall, which is used as a place of worship by who have thus suffered for the want of it? But I another society. After I had delivered my first lecture, in which I vindicated the right, and show ed the duty of discussion, a gentleman present invited all who wished to hear me further, to manifest it by rising. Nearly all present (and the Hall was full) rose. The nextday, and not a beast, a thing; and free, according to after it had become generally known that the Committed our Declaration, and not a slave. In the meantime, tee had thought it not best to open the meeting-house, proclaim around the world, that in this christian, (? considerable dissatisfaction was felt, and a paper was civilized (?) nation, it is a crime to be a man and a HENRY C. WRIGHT.

questing the committee to reverse their decision. When the paper had been circulated among a portion of the Parish, and a majority, into five, had signed it, Mr. T., seeing that a mere threat could not produce the desired effect, took his name from the Parish list! Although there is no doubt that a majority would have signed the paper if asked to do so, those who had been active in getting it up, were induced to withdraw it for the sake of peace! And so I delivered three more lectures in the Hall, and the people gave me a handsome collection for the parent society, at the close.

But the best (perhaps I ought to say the worst) of the story remains to be told. It turned out that Mr. T., who could not understand the reason why Abolitionists preach their doctrines at the North, had been, and pro-

MOVEMENTS OF MR. STANTON. Boston, April 24, 1837.

long in a stagnant atmosphere, I infer that the views presented were acceptable. I have received pressing invitations to visit that city again, and give

pressing invitations to visit that city again, and give a course of lectures,—but numerous engagements forbid, for the present.

LYNN. Quarterly meeting of the State Society. Tuesday, March 28, I was present at our Quarterly Meeting. You recollect how Messrs. Phillips, Scott, Brown, St. Clair, Garrison, Dresser, Alexander, Wright, Coffin, Johnson, &c., d scussed the Biblicat, Constitutional, Historical, Piratical, Social and Lynchical bearings and cuttings of Slavery.

Biblical, Constitutional, Historical, Piratical, Social and Lynchicul bearings and cuttings of Slavery.

Bosron. Scnate Chamber. Wednesday, we adjourned to the State House, and heard the Hon. Messrs. Allen, Child, Parker, Lawrence, Whitmarsh, Hudson. Fairbanks, and other Senators, discuss the rights of man, in speeches profound, argumentative, fanatical, eloquent, and incendiary. Certainly these gentlemen attacked slavery in terms as denunciative, and severe as even Garrison and Tappan for and severe as even Garrison and Tappan gentlemen attacked slavery in terms as denunciatory and severe, as even Garrison and Tappan themselves could have desired. Thursday, we had a new edition of the same debate, revised and improved. Thus, these honorable gentlemen, not having the fear of Martin Van Buren and Edward Everett before their eyes, must be handed over to be executed, without benefit of Citzens of N. Had which law, to be executed, without benefit of Co

Lynch law, to be executed, without belief to Clergy.

East Bradford. Friday, March 31, brother Dresser and myself delivered addresses to a very respectable audience, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Gardner B. Perry, in East Bradford. Among the working men of Bradford, our cause strikes its roots deep. And, to its advancement, the venerable and excellent Mr. Perry, one of the best ministers in New England, is ever ready to give his energies, and his influence.

Andover.—The next Tuesday, br. D. and myself, went to Andover. In the evening, I lectured

ANDOVER.—The next Tuesday, br. D. and myself, went to Andover. In the evening, I lectured on the New Testament view of slaveholding, to a good audience, in the south church. I was unable, for lack of time, to complete my argument. The next evening, br. D. lectured in the Methodist chapel, to a large congregation. I think our cause makes progress at A. This is conclusive proof, that it consesses the elements of quenchless vitality,

makes progress at A. This is conclusive proof, that it possesses the elements of quenchless vitality, and indomitable energy. The ladies in Andover, deserve the praise of the friends of the slave, for their zeal and efficiency in pressing onward in the face of opposition, cold and heartless.

Havershill And West Bradford. Thursday April 6, I had an appointment at H.; but, the proceedings in our Legislature required my attendance here. Messrs. Wendell Phillips and Dresser more than supplied my place. They spoke twice each, at Haverhill, and West Bradford. The cause received a mighty onward impulse, from their labors.

Danverse. Friday, the 7th inst. br. D. and myself, in company with that indefatigable friend of our cause, Mr. John E. Fuller, went to South Dandelier Wendelman Walder. pach, at Havernii, and West Bradford. The cause eccived a mighty onward impulse, from their labors. Danverse. Friday, the 7th inst. br. D. and mystelf, in company with that indefatigable friend of our cause, Mr. John E. Fuller, went to South Danstra Laboratory. vers. In the afternoon, I addressed an audience of ladies, about one and a half, or two hours. At the close of my remarks, br. D. added a few sugof ladies, about one and a half, or two hours. At the close of my remarks, br. D. added a few suggestions, when the audience adopted a constitution of a Female Anti-Slavery Society, which society now numbers 60 or 70 members. In the evening, we lectured to a very crowded audience, some two or three hours. The cause is rapidly accumulating strength in D. When I was there before, several stables are accounted to the Acti Slavery Society. we lectured to a very crowded animals, or three hours. The cause is rapidly accumulating strength in D. When I was there before, several additions were made to the Anti-Slavery Society. With two such friends in the town as Isaac Win Shaftsbury Citizens of Vt. Addison co. (vo Do. do. ow and Abner Sanger, the cause of the slave will

TAUNTON. Saturday, April 8, br. D. and I went o Taunton. I had recently lectured there twice. Sunday afternoon, I spoke in the pulpit of the Baptist church, of which Rev. Mr. Clark is pastor, fro the words 'Prove all things.' In the evening, I lectured in the Spring street church, nearly two the words 'Prove all things.' In the evening, I lectured in the Spring street church, nearly two hours, to a full house, many being obliged to stand the whole time. Monday afternoon, br. D. delivered an interesting address to the children, in the Medfield ed an interesting address to the children, in the same house. In the evening, I spoke an hour and a half on Colonization, by request, and answered objections, handed in on the spot. At the conclusion of the remarks, br. D. gave a thrilling account of his Lynching at Nashville, interspersed with appropriate and solemn comments. The effect was good, as it always is, when that ripe fruit of slaveholding christianity is exhibited. Tuesday afterhoon, br. D. lectured again to the children. Our

propriate and solemn comments. The effect was good, as it always is, when that ripe fruit of slaveholding christianity is exhibited. Tuesday afternoon, br. D. lectured again to the children. Our cause has many good and active friends in Taunton, who yet struggle against a strong opposition.

Fall River. Meeting of the Bristol County Society. Wednesday the 12th, inst. we attended the meeting of this Society. In the afternoon, we had an interesting discussion on the duty of Abolitionists concerning politics; in which, Messrs Choule of New Dedford, Beorden, Representative in Congress, Durfee of Fall River, and many other gentlemen, took part. The resolutions passed, breathed a firm, uncompromising, bold, yet kind spirit. In the evening, brother D. and myself, occupied the time. The meetings were held in Rev. Mr. Fowler's church. I suppose you will have an account of these proceedings, from the secretary of the county society. Abolitionism is indigenous to the soil of old Bristol. Hon. Mr. Whitmarsh, of the State Senate, and Hon. Mr. Borden, Representative in Congress, reside in this county. They sould be a soil of the county for the process. sentative in Congress, reside in this county. They stand erect for the truth. A word in passing. I think the thanks of every friend of abolition, free discussion, the right of petition, and the perpetuity and honor of our institutions, are due to Mr. Whit- will be with the word of the control of the contr marsh, for his noble stand in the Senate, during the last session. Although prominent among the democratic members of the Senate, he would not sacrifice his love of freedom, and hatred of oppression, to sustain the peculiar views of Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of human rights. His speeches on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade were able, bold and elecent

bold, and eloquent.

Grovers, Sunday, April 16th, at 5 o'clock, broth-Natick (voters) er Dresser spoke in the Orthodox Meeting house, at Groton.—When evening arrived, without dismissing the congregation, I addressed them about two hours. The cause of abolition has met with a most decided opposition in Groton from the earlimost decided opposition in Groton from the earliest. But, an excellent and uncompromising friend, Dr. Farnsworth, with others of the good and true, have strenuously and successfully fought the battle. HARVARD AND PEPFRELL. Monday afternoon, brother D. delivered a very long address, at Harvard. I am not in possession of the details. This is the spot where brother Scott was mobbed last winter. Now, all was quiet. Monday evening, I lectured at Pepperell, in the Acadamy. The audience was crowded. Two large meeting houses (Unitarian and Orthodox) near by, stood Middleborough

houses (Unitarian and Orthodox) near by, stood empty, with doors closed. Rev. Messrs. Hone, and Babbidge, the pasters of the orthodox and Unitarian churches, were present.

Concorp. Tuesday evening, 18th inst., I delivered an address in the Orthodox meeting-house, at Old Concord.' The audience was respectable as to numbers. The people of this ancient town are not very pro nor con, on this, or any other question. Some of the citizens are deeply imbued with our principles. Rev. Mr. Wilder, and Mr. Gourgus, Ed-

tor of the 'Concord Freeman,' are of the number Ames by N. Crosby, Esq. of Newburyport.
We passed sundry resolutions about Martin Van
Burger, Quarterly meeting of the Essex Co.
Anti-Slavery Society. If our friend Whittier does
his duty, as usual, he will give you an account of
this meeting. In the morning, interesting remarks
were made by N. Crosby, Esq. of Newburyport.
We passed sundry resolutions about Martin Van
Burger, Lohn Quincy Adams, negitions to Congress. Buren, John Quincy Adams, petitions to Congress, Texas, the dissolution of the Union, &c. &c. When the resolutions about the dissolution of the Union came up, I spoke two hours, and attempted to prove, that the Union is now virtually dissolved. In the evening, our antiquarian friend, Joshua Cof-fin, addressed the audience. Friend Coffin laid his premises in the year 1639, and his conclusion touched the border ground of the 19th century. I begun where he left off, and brought the subject down to the present time. The meetings were held in the house where our brother Towns formery preached. Rely upon it, old Essex will do her

duty.

Dorchester. To-day, Rev. John Tappan Pierce, of Brookline, and I, addressed the male and female societies of Dorchester, in the Town Hall. Although the weather was very bad, a good audience was in attendance. A spirited report, (it being the annual meeting of the town Society) was read by Orio R. Percey Executive.

Orin P. Bacon, Esq.
In nearly all the towns I have recently visited, liberal contributions have been made to the funds of the American society, notwithstanding the extreme pecuniary pressure. I am fully satisfied, Brooklyn rom observation and inquiry, that had our Legislature passed the resolutions of the Senate, they would have been fully sustained by the people. Killingley Windham co. In haste, thine most truly,

H. B. STANTON.

The Senate of Massachusetts have unanimo The Senate of Massachusetts have unanimously passed resolutions in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The House passed similar resolutions the week before. What better could be expected of members who don't know enough to open a door without printed directions? For it is a positive fact, that the doors of the Boston State House are labelled with 'putsh' on one side, and 'putl' on the other, in large letters, to enable the members of the Legislature to find their way to their seats!—N. H. Patriot. BOSTON.

MAINE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Total of males 472

Chester (one half voters)

171 Portland 77 Gorham

North Yar

Raymond
New Humpton
Haverhill
Salem
Boscawen
Lancaster
Concord
Keene
Franconia
Mount Vernon
Hebron
Cannag

Canaan Lyndeborough Hanover

Lincoln New Market Salisbury Bedford

Hampton Falls Gilmanton

Holderness Wakefield New Ipswich Tamworth

Total of males 1,806 Total for the state

62 121

106 825

MASSACHUSETTS.

80 Lym 117 Lowell ,194 Fall River

Boston Dorchester South Weym

Brewster Easthampton Weymouth Braintree

Franklin
Westminster
Fairhaven
Holliston
Carlisle
Charlestown
Medfield
Needham
West Hampto
Mendon

Mendon West Bradford Marblebend Cambridge Weston

Weston Fitchborg Kingston Hingham Duxbury Harvard

New Bedford Washington Great Barringt Stockbridge Berkshire co.

Andover
Manashell
Brookline
Berkley
Rowley & Li
Wayland
Billerica
Sudbury
South Roadir
Boxborough
Dover
Westford
Dunstable
Pepperell
Shirley
Rowley
Plymouth co.
Framingham
Springheld
Wilbraham
Ashburnham
West Boylston
Brookfield
Worcester
Brimfield

Hardwick

Hardwick
Oxford
Holland
Winchenden
Amberst
Northampton
Dudley
Sterling
Marston
Oakham

Uxbridge Rutland

Abington Hanover

Taunton
N. Amherst
West Newbury
Natick
Storling

Sterling Attleborough Marshfield

Gardiner Wrentham Sunderland

Leverett North Weymouth

Total for state 20,494

Total of females 173

Males and Females.

75 42

Total of males 9,112

Males and Females.

Waterbury

Total of males

(* A printed copy of this petition was sent to every

123

Females.
Ladies of R. I.
Wickford

Total,

1.456

RHODE-ISLAND.

CONNECTICUT.

310 Hartford 95 Saybrook 68 Ashford

Hampton Windham

Chaplin Pomfret

Amesbury & Salisbury Reading Newburyport Southampton Bradford Haverhill

53 224

Hanson Franklin

Hyannis Osterville

Total of males 4,143

VERMONT.
304 Westford
328 Windham
45 Townsend
31 Norwich
131 Franklin co.
126 Starkesboroug
69 Jannica
37 Swanton
4 Putney
9 Wilmington
Shafisbury
Addison co.

Total of females

Total of females

Males and Females

Total for the state

168 157

Orange Madbury Durham

Total of females

Total for state

1,119

40 136 45

1,340

3,510

5.316

1.945

6,413

PREDAT, APREL 22.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

In the preceding column we have inserted the list of petitions (as far as they could be ascertained at Washington,) which were forwarded to Congress from the New-England States, at its last session, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This list is copied from the Emancipator, but is very imperfect. Probably not less than fifty thousand names were forwarded from this State alone. We are driven into a corner, and find no room for comment. The whole number of petitions from the various States was

States	Males.	Females.	Males &	Females.	Total.
Maine	472	1,340		2500000	1,812
N. Hampshire	1,806	3,510			5,316
Vermont	4,143	1,945	hould be like	325	6,413
Massachusetts	9,112	21,214		123	30,449
Rhode-Island	Art. Wilder	3,253		11771 0	3,253
Connecticut	1,456	173		768	2,397
New York	10,227	6,805	. 7	488	17,520
New Jersey	855	ner story i			855
Pennsylvania	3,863	4,966			8,829
Ohio	10,780	19,786		167	30,733
Michigan	782	MAD AND		9	782
Indiana	199	78			277
Illinoia	121	. 111			121
Tennessee .	107	103			215
North Carolin	a 18				18
	43,941	63,178		1,871	108,990
To which add	the me	morials pr	aving the		
rescind the r					2,849

And we have 111.839 And we have petitioners, exclusive of the Virginia petitioners and of pub-lic bodies, whose petitions have all been denied a hearing, and been unceremoniously kicked under the table by Con-

A NEW PAPER.

We would briefly remark upon the communication of our correspondent, 'An Abolition Universalist,' in another col-umn, that we presume all our readers understood that the meetings alluded to were not held by the Universalists as a denomination, but by the anti-slavery portion of their body. The liberal spirit which our correspondent cherishes toward the Liberator, we duly appreciate; but does he not wholly beg the question in controversy? What are the facts? The 'Trumpet' is the principal organ of the Universalists. It has not only refused to espouse the anti-slavery cause, even incidentally, but it has thrown the weight of its influence into the scale against it. It will not tolerate a free discussion of the subject of slavery in its columns. Ought such a paper to be sustained by the denomination of which it is the organ? Can it be consistently patronized by those who deem it a religious obligation for themselves, and for all ministers and religious editors, to remember those in bonds as bound with them?' The Liberator cannot supply its place, or atone for its deficiency; because persons attached

place, or atone for its deficiency; because persons attached to a sect desire to receive a paper which advocates the peculiar doctrines of that sect.

The first reason given by our correspondent, why a new paper should not be started, is, that 'it is not called for, neither is it necessary.' But, if the 'Trumpet' be opposed to free discussion, and to the liberation of the down-t slaves, then another paper is needed—not otherwise.

The second reason is, that it would be a sectarian aboli-tion paper. How a paper can be any more sectarian by tak-ing sides with bleeding humanity, than the 'Trumpet' is by gagging the mouths of its subscribers and palliating southern

gagging the mouths of its subscribers and palliating southern oppression, we do not understand. To the New-York Evangelist peculiarly and offensively scetarian, because it gives able and efficient support to the abolition cause?

The third reason is, 'that such a paper would cause dissensions among the Universalists.' What! a paper which shall let all parties be heard, pro and con, on the momentous subject of slavery, excite 'dissension!' Who would be offended, but those who have 'no flesh in their obdurate hearts?' This reason is precisely the one urged so confidently by the This reason is precisely the one urged so confidently by the pro-slavery party in the nation: we must not agitate the subject, because it will divide the Union, create dissensions, &c. If a new Universalist paper, by denouncing the base and bloody system of slavery, would prove 'a fire-brand of discord and division,' then 'An Abolition Universalist' cannot desire the 'Trumpet' to change its present criminal poli-cy; for if it should, would not the same result follow? Our orrespondent must be an bolitionist sui generis.

The fourth reason is, that it does not yet appear who is to

be its editor. This is certainly not a formidable objection.

Let the paper speak for itself.

The fifth reason is, that 'the scheme has originated with a few young men.' So has many a good scheme. But only one of them is a clergyman. So much the more apparent is it, that the great body of the Universalist clergyman, like those of other denominations, are either indifferent or hostile to the anti-slavery enterprise.

The last reason is in the form of an interrogation:—

'Where we can all read the Liberator, why establish an other paper?' The best reply to this is another question:— Ought every religious journal to oppose a system in this country, which robs two millions and a half of deathless souls of the Bible, herds them together like beasts, subjects them to unmitigated bondage, and ranks them as marketable com-modities? And if it refuses to speak out against this horri-ble system, ought it not to be abhorred by every philanthro-pist and christian, and another substituted in its place? It is a reproach, it is a crime, for any denomination to tolerate

FAIR.

A Fair will be holden for the benefit of the GARRISON JUVERILE SOCIETY, Monday May the first, during the day and evening, to which the friends of the Institution are politely invited to attend.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committe of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slave-ry Society for the Eastern District, respectfully request of the friends of our cause, who shall visit Philadelphia as del-gates to the various religious and literary bodies about to assemble in that city, that they will, on their arrival, record their names and places of temporary residence, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 223, Arch street, above Sixth street.

MARRIED.—In New-York, at the Tabernacle Church, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Mr. Willard Sears, of Boston, to Miss Susan Hatch of Chelsea, Vt.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,—The fourth anniversary will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next. The public exercises will commence at ten o'clock, A. M. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.—Auxiliaries are requested to send delegates, and friends of the cause throughout the Union are invited to attend the meeting. throughout the Union are invited to attend the meeting.—
Delegates and others are requested to report their names at
the Society's Rooms, No. 143 Nassau street, (opposite the
Brick church) immediately on their arrival in the city.
There will be a meeting of the Delegates on Monday, 8th
May, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Apply at the office, as above.

LEWIS TAPPAN, SAMUEL E. CORNISH, SIMEON S. JOCELYN, New York, March 25, 1937.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERI-CAN MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

CAN MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

The second Anniversary will be held, with divine permission, in the Broadway Tabernacle, city of New-York, on Weducaday afternoon the lots of May next. Several gentlement are expected to address the meeting, and the sentiments embodied in the resolutions are of the deepest interest to the community. It is particularly requested that clergyment and others attending the anniversaries will make their calculations to be present at this meeting, that they may become acquainted with the principles and operations of the society. The friends of the cause are invited to call at the Society's rooms which will be, after the first of May, at 142 Nassau Street, opposite Dr. Spring's church, and in the same building with the Anti-slavery office, Protestant Vindicator, and New-York Observer.

D. FANSHAW, D. FANSHAW,

H. DRESSER, I. N. SPRAGUE, Committee of Arrangements

LETTERS.

New York, April 5, 1837.

Wm. B. Taber, A. St. Clair, Josiah Cady, Willford Wilson, W. W. Longstreth, Nahum Harwood, James C. Feller, Wm. Carnes, Moses Frost, John Farmer, S. J. May, John Levi, Geo. Thompson, H. H. Hildreth (Payment to be made in advance) T. J. Odenburg, (forwarded by mail) N. E. money if possible forthwith) James Rrown, Joseph Rog-ers Jr. J. Sexton, Andrew Wade, W. M. Chase, M. A. Cort-land, W. S. Arnold.

REMITTANCES.

E. B. Newton, S2, Isaac Totman Jr. 2, David R. Lamson 2, J. H. Blake, 2, John Allen 2, Timothy Swan, 2, Richard Lyman, 2, Enoch N. Colburn, 2, Evan Bartlett, 2, S. Bichardson, 2, Walter Shotwell, 2, Benj. Bowen, 2, Sarah T. Howland, 2, Amos R. Willetts, 2, Ezra Willitts, 2, Matthew Barker, 2, Slocumb Howland, 2, Henry Fisher, 2, Nehemi-ah Merritt, 2, Aaron K. Owen, 2, Aaron Mekeel, 2, James C. Fuller, 2, Amos Clement, 2, S. Fowler, 1, J. L. Sinclair, C. Fuller, 2, Amos Clement, 2, S. Fowler, 1, J. L. Sinctair, 1,08, J. R. Robinson, 2, E. Johnson, 2, R. Moorville 1, J. Davidson, 2, T. Wentworth, 2, J. Sweetser, 2, M. Sargeant, 2, P. Lewis, 2, Geo. H. Harens, by O. S. M. 2, W. Henderson, 1, Eliza H. Collamore, 1, Sarah Baker, 2, Dan. S Bolch 2, Geo. Harris, 2, Mrs. Wallace, 2, Lydia Pratt, 4.

the Leg. edlamite, a menda ommor RISTOL. trade on eath, and a our Re. se from the ughout the ad always sed at this ut whiel werable, nd ought nue from which the vidence. merica as will they

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LITERARY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. Rome.—The following jeu d'esprit was forwarded by an American Traveller now in Rome, to his correspondent in this city, as descriptive of what he has seen on that classic

ROME.

BY ROBACE SMITH Two or three pictures neglected and faded, By two or three thousand of rubbish o'ershaded; Two or three ruins majestic, sublime, Amidst heaps of old walls that consume all your time Two or three marbles above all our praises, Two or three thousand noseless old faces, New published, new christened, and placed upon shelves Like nothing on earth that I know but themse A host of inscriptions that no one can read. With a host of unfinished disputes which they breed, Two or three prosing and dull cicerones, Two or three cousins and nephews of Boney's, Some hundreds of churches with many a shrine. Smoke, marble and gilding, damp, dirty and fine Some thousands of monks of all orders and rules, A jumble of hypocrites, idlers and fools, And as many more priests with an air quite at home, Fat, rosy and round, the true Sovereign of Rome. Some forty old Cardinals pink'd out in scarlet, With the Pope at their head, that symbolic old harlot; A score of lay Prieces quite unknown to fame, With naught princely about them or great but their name With some nondescript salutes yelept Monsignori, Pert, flippant and vain, with their dullness who bore ye, With lots of fine ladies, who, as I'm a sinner, Would much rather give you a kiss than a dinner And two or three houses that opened at night, Without carpets, refreshments, or firing or light Groups of two or three ladies with their cavalier cronies Compose their detestable conversationes, With two or three hundred of tradesmen to cheat you, And two or three thousand of beggars to eat you. Some scores of apartments, dull, dirty and dear, They pay in a month what they cost in a year. Restorators clever in nothing but carving, Who give you your choice between poison and starving; With two or three pleurisies easy to purchase In damp vaults, damp houses, damp linen, damp chu And two or three agues you'll catch in the spring, Which two or three doctors and grave diggers bring. 'Twould drive me to madness beyond all resources, If it were not for two or three pair of post horses.

We think of him as a voice crying in the wilderness, and lifting up through a long course of years—a loud, incessant, heart-stirring testimony against the abuses which for ages had wearied the long-suffering of Heaven. He stands before us in a sort of grand and mysterious loneliness. To group him, if we may so speak, with our living men, would require a very strong effort of the imagination. And hence it is, that we meditate on his story with emotions of solemn admiration, but without any turbulent agitation of our sym-pathics.'—Le Bass Wicklif.

A stern, yet glorious task was thine, Thou lion-hearted champion! To wage, arrayed with strength divine, A mortal fight with sin, alone! To speak God's holy mandate out, Alike before the rack and throne-And drown oppression's cruel shout,' In conscious truth's majestic tone

Chosen, in evil times, to be The advocate of God with man Thy stirring voice rang fearlessly In danger's grim and threat'ning vain: As sounds of warning, eloquent, Before a host's advancing path; Or strong winds through the darkness sent, Prophetic of the tempest's wrath.

Thou didst not quail at power's frown; Thou didst not shrink when ghostly pride, With maniac zeal, was bearing down Its tens of thousands at thy side. Calm, firm, resolved-thy dauntless soul Still bore thee on, whate'er might be, Triumphant over earth's control. To more than earthly victory.

To rescue truth oppress'd-to break The spiritual despot's rod-To bid the slumbering mind awake-These were thine aims—bold man of God ! What were thy trials ?—chains and scorn— The ruler's rage—the people's sneer.
What thy rewards ?—reproaches borne In threats and curses to thine ear

Xet what thy triumphs?-Is there traced No record on the page of time Have ignorance and crime defaced That living registry, sublime ? No! thou art fitly honor'd now, Among the excellent of earth. ing hearts leap forth to avou Thy christian nobleness and worth

For human praise thou didst not ask !-Oh, glorious and victor on And God, for thy gigantic task, Gave strength, through his Eternal Son The Rock of Ages firm abreast, Thou stood'st in perils and alarms

And calmly amidst all didst rest Upon the Everlasting arms.

ON THE DEATH

Of the Venerable Moses BROWN, at Providence, R. L. Sept. 1836, aged 96 years.

How beautiful is Age, When tending to repo Like a full ripen'd shock of corn It to Heaven's garner goes. If the frail plant we prize,

That fades when tempests blow. And shrinking finds the feeblest worm A most insidious foe: Is not the stately oak.

Arch'd o'er the crystal rill, Where noon-day shade the weary seek, A nobler object still ? Patriarch and friend of peace !

We seek thy shade in vain, Yet clings thy memory to the lip Of Penury and Pain.

Thy name is on the spot Where thy fresh childhood grew, By living intellect embalmed With ever-fragrant dew.

Though from the lengthen'd path, Thine early compeers fell, Till none were standing by thy side Of ancient days to tell: Yet fondness linger'd near,

And in the bosom dwelt the germ Of love to all mankind.

Yes, love was with thee still. Even till thy latest breath, Till Love Divine the victory gave O'er the destroyer, Deatl

Hartford, March, 1837.

SPRING IS COMING.

Spring is coming, spring is coming,

Birds are chirping, insects humming; Flowers are peeping from their sleeping, Streams escaped from winter's keeping, in delighted freedom rushing, ance along in music gushing ; Scenes of late in deadness saddened, Smile in animation gladdened; All is beauty, all is mirth, All is glory upon earth!

Shout we, then, with nature's voice, Welcome spring! rejoice! rejoice! Spring is coming; come, my brother, Let us rove with one another To our well remembered wild-wood, Flourishing in nature's childhood: Where a thousand flowers are springing, And a thousand birds are singing; Where the golden sunbeams quiver On the verdure-girdled river:

Let our youth of feeling out To the youth of nature shout, While the waves repeat our voice,

Welcome spring! rejoice! rejoice!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, March 28. For some days past, Memphis has been the day last, a certain Mrs. Smith, an open and aban-doned prostitute, and a violent and ungovernable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable widow lady of this town, for having expressed the opinion that Mrs. Smith harbored one of her negroes. This fiend, in the shape of a woman, followed the lady through the street, and had not the latter sought refuge in a store, the intended castigation would probably have, at least heap stremend. would probably have, at least, been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty

On Sunday morning, the processing evening was freely spoken of, and the precessing evening was freely spoken of, and being generally known, produced immense excitement. It was fearful to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however, assembled in public meeting at Johnson's tavern, and adopted resplictions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to place the obnoxious individence of the individual processing the same excellent judges of what other people ought to think, from exercising the same proving the same excellent judges of what other people ought to think, from exercising the same proving the same excellent judges of what other people ought to think, from exercising the same proper, according to the modern fashionable doctrines on this subject. Why not? If the mob have a right to prescribe what shall be a man's political faith, and to interdict by the terror of violence the expression of opposite opinions, what should prevent those same excellent judges of what other propers, according to the modern fashionable doctrines on this subject. Why not? If the mob have a right to prescribe what shall be a man's political faith, and to interdict by the terror of violence the expression of opposite opinions, what should prevent those same excellent judges of what other propers, according to the modern fashionable and propers according to the modern fashionable and propers according to the modern fash meeting a commutee to carry the resolutions into the wholesome jurisdiction over religious crifect. The sentence was executed, and a little more than the sentence: For an individual who was not the heretic in religion endangers the of the condemned,) after considerance it treatment, an eccessistical council at a neighboring grocery, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful service to his master. The most respectable citizens of the town were engaged in this affair. The result was indeed mild—too mild for the offenders—but the means were dangerous, and of questionable us to this.—New-York Evening Post.

propriety.

We forbear to make further remarks at this time We forbear to make further remarks at this time. We feel it our duty to say, however, that in cases of imminent danger, where the public is likely to suffer materially by the existence of an evil which cannot be immediately removed by law, as in such case an individual might protect himself, so may and ought the community to do. But to carry the principle further than this, is going back to a table of lawless violence, in which no community

had called on him for one or the other, without success. It so happened that Brounaugh absented nimself in some way, so that the opposite party could not see him for two or three days; whereupon, Naylor posted him as a swindler and scoundred. Soon afterwards, or the next day, Brounaugh appeared and pulled down the handbills, and posted up Naylor as a d—d liar and scoundred. Yesterday about three o'clock, they met in the bar-room. about three o'clock, they met in the bar-room of Bishop's Hotel, amidst a crowd of people. Some angry words ensued, when they both drew pistols and fired, being only three or four paces apart. Two balls entered the side of the chest of Naylor, one of which passed through his heart; he fell and exfew moments afterwards. Brounaugh redisposition. He was much beloved and re- by

thus described

passed on the Levee next day: Cuvillier accosted Shamburg in a manner he believed to be insulting.

Speck of a Riot in Wheeling.—The cabin windows of the steamer Masillon, lying at Wheeling, parties, Shamburg drew a sword cane, and run it Va., was broken in by a mob a few days since, and in the arm of Cuvillier: whereupon the latter dis-charged two pistols at the former, without effect. quence of the supposed refusal of the boat's yaw charged two pistols at the former, without effect. Here the matter rested for some days, save that Shamburg underwent a kind of trial, and was discharged. The brother of the wounded Cuvillier took up the quarrel, and challenged Shamburg, and the meeting took place yesterday, with broadswords, on horseback. They paraded at the proper hour, on fine looking geldings, armed with swords—took their positions, and awaited like knights of old, the word to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thrusting, Shamburg had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed under the captain: 'You must leave the wharf immediately—or we will cut you loose or Lynch you.' It appears from a letter published by the owners of the Masillon at Pittsburgh, that this outbreaking of the word to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thrusting, Shamburg had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed under the captain to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain: 'You must leave the wharf immediately—or we will cut you loose or Lynch you.' It appears from a letter published by the owners of the Masillon at Pittsburgh, that this outbreaking of the mob was without any justifiable cause, the way not have the word to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thrusting, Shamburg had his horse killed under the captain to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain, to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain, to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain, to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain, to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the captain, to save a drowning man. The following note, signed by six individuals, was addressed to the had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed unthe high mettle of the southern blood keeps up, I do not see how duelling is to be prevented. The duel was at a public place, and from the mode of fighting, a large number of persons were drawn to The Mobile Advertiser mentions three cases of the spot to witness the combat.

New Orleans, April 10 .- A most barbarous and crucl assault was yesterday committed upon a mu-latte fellow belonging to Mr. Riveau. After hav-ing been put to a torture which would disgrace the most savage cannibals, he was dragged lifeless (?) most savage cannibals, he was dragged lifeless (?) with a cord round his neck several squares. Still the demoniac fury of his assailants was unappeased, and they were preparing to put an end to his life, when a citizen with great risk threw himself between the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors. In the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors. In the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors and the victim and his unfeeling persecutors. and they were preparing to put an end to his life, when a citizen with great risk threw himself between the victim and his unfeeling persecutors, and with the assistance of Mr. Michon, a police officer, succeeded in rescuing him. Capt. Maurice being apprized of this disgraceful and outrageous occurrence, placed himself at the head of a detachment of the Artillery corps, who happened to be on paperson who would deliver the slave either dead or alive, adding that he did not care much which. He declared that dead or alive, he intended to drag him

rade, and after some resistance succeeded in cap-turing these inhuman wretches.

They are safely lodged in prison, and will, we trust, receive the punishment they so richly merit.

We learn that the cause of this outrage was, that the victim was indebted to one of them for a barrel of the fact, that the spirit of slavery is that of murof potatoes! He is still alive, but in a state of agony, from his wounds, which placed his life in great jeopardy.—Bee.

New Orleans, April 7th.—The negro Squire, notorious for the crimes and cruelties he has committed in the neighborhood of the Bayou, St. John, has at last atoned for them. Yesterday, two men belonging to the guard of the first municipality, were hunting rabbits on the land of Mr. L. Alfar, on the other side of the Bayou. Impelled by the ardor of the chase, one of them pushed into the swamp somewhat further than his comrade. What was his surprise to be stopped, not by the game he was pursuing, but by a stout fellow taking aim at him with a gun! The gun was fired at the distance of fifteen paces, and fortunately missed its object. Not entirely a novice in these things, the guardsman quickly returned the compliment, and with success. Squire, although severely wounded,

attempted to escape by running, but was soon over-taken, and died under his blows.

We understand that a detachment of the guard will this day be despatched to find the body.—Bee.

The mob has lately erected itself into an ecclesitribunal; it has undertaken to settle points in astical tribunal; it has undertaken to settle points in theology, and prescribe a style of preaching; and the penalties it denounces against those who do not adhere to its decisions are rows, broken heads and bloody noses. We take from a morning paper an account of a second attempt to stop the worship at Chatham Street Chapel.

would probably lave, at least, been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty wretch deserved a very high and exemplary punishment. On Saturday night, a crowd of respectable gentlemen repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith, for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance, and of finding certain gentlemen who were known to be on rather intimate terms with Mrs. Smith, and who were suspected of having countenanced her in the outrageous attack upon an unattended female. During the attack upon an unattended female. During the attack upon an unattended female. The house, one gentlemen between the termination is extremely doubtful. The house was razed to the ground, without further accident. On Sunday morning, the lamentable accident of the precessing evening was freely spoken of, and heing generally known, produced immense excite-

before, determining to place the obnoxious individuls in a boat without an oar, and set them adrift in
the middle of the Mississippi—and appointing the
meeting a committee to carry the resolutions into effect. The sentence was executed, and a little more
fect. The sentence was executed, and a little more
the expression of opposite opinions, what should
prevent these same excellent judges of what other
wholesome jurisdiction over religious creeds? The
fect. The sentence was executed, and a little more
fect. The sentence was executed, and a little more
the expression of opposite opinions, what should
prevent these same excellent judges of what other
wholesome jurisdiction over religious creeds? The named in the meeting, but who had been heard to express a determination to defend his employer (one of the condemned,) after considerable ill treatment, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful a drunken rabble should rush into the church where

THE RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Transcript furnishes the following particulars in relation to the riot which occurred in that city on Sunday:

Our city has again been made the scene of a disgraceful riot, and again has the Sabbath been desecrated, and all order and decorum violated by state of lawless violence, in which no community a lawless mob, composed ostensibly of firemen; for can long exist.—Memphis Gazette. the badge of various companies was worn by many of the rioters. Baltimore street, our Broadway MURDEROUS AFFRAY. — The correspondent of the rioters. Baltimore street, our Broadway the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, gives the following account of a tragedy which occurred in New Orleans on the 18th of March, at noonday.

'A most unfortunate represents took at the rioters. Baltimore street, our Broadway Promenade, which is wont to exhibit on that day more than a usual degree of order and quiet, under the relaxation from the toils of business, was yester-day through with thousands of excited crimers. day thronged with thousands of excited citizens, great numbers of whom were engaged in a combat of the most brutal character, resulting, we are A most unfortunate rencountre took place yesterday at the City Hotel, (long known as Bishop's Hotel) between a Mr. Naylor, of Donaldsville, in this State, and a Mr. Brounaugh, of this city. It seems that the former gave the latter several days since, a note of \$2000 to negotiate for him. The letter of Repulsion is reasonable to the condition of the most brutal character, resulting, we are credibly informed, from preconcerted measures. For upwards of three hours, it was at the imminent risk of life and limb that the most peaceable citizen could pass that way, and as the congregation were leaving the Presbyterian Church in Fayette street. could pass that way, and as the congregation were leaving the Presbyterian Church in Fayette street, the danger which threatened induced them to resince, a note of \$2000 to negotiate for min.

It is leaving the Alexander which threatened induced them to relater, or Brounaugh, it seems, kept the note beyond the specified time at which the note or money was the specified time at which the note or money was the specified time at which the note or money was the specified time at which the note or money was the specified time at which threatened induced them to retreat for some time within the house. A great number of persons, some wholly disconnected with the fire department, were injured by blows and missiles, and the only fact of a gratifying character connected with the affray, is, that it has not so far as we have yet heard, had a fatal effect. The parties encountered each other several times in different parts of the city during the day, when severe hattles were found to with clubs, brick-hats, &c. the battles were fought with clubs, brick-bats, &c. the New-Market company usually claiming the victory.

Towards the close of the day, the Mayor issued an order for the Military to appear, when the Ward Guards and a troop of cavalry promptly responded to the call, and this disgraceful affair was terminated, we trust never to be renewed again in our

pired in a few moments afterwards. Brounaugh received Naylor's ball in his groin, and while in the act of falling, he received another ball from a third pistol fired by a friend of Naylor's, which passed through Brounaugh's body, who fainted and fell, and was thought to be dead. Naylor only spoke one or two words after he fell. Some one exclaimed as Brounaugh fell, he is dead.' 'Who is dead?' the last evening until fifteen minutes before nine fellowed Naylor. Brounaugh replied a spectator. ed as Brounaugh fell, 'he is dead.' 'Who is dead?' faltered Naylor. 'Brounaugh,' replied a spectator. 'Huzza!' feebly articulated Naylor, who expired in 10 minutes afterwards. Brounaugh's life is despaired of, if he is not already dead. Of him I know little or nothing. Naylor was a tall, fine looking young man, twenty-six years of age, and full six feet high, a native of Missouri, but for some years past deputy surveyor of the State. His friends represent his character as without a blemish. They say he was a young man of high and noble feelings a warm and sincere friend, and of a brave and courties the rest succeeded in breaking off the iron chain the roters succeeded in breaking off the iron chain a warm and sincere friend, and of a brave and courthe rioters succeeded in breaking off the iron chain which the shutter was confined down, and pry spected by his friends. A large concourse of people attended his funeral to-day. I went to see his assistant was absent, being indisposed; the second corpse after it was laid out, and I never beheld a clerk went into the Post Office court, and requested more placid and calm countenance exhibited before the rioters to desist, and stated to those that were in a corpse. He looked for all the world like a man present that as soon as the mail could be distributin a calm sleep. His friends said his manner was ed, the Office should be opened. But no sooner had exceedingly polite and urbane while living. This tragical event has produced considerable excitemate as before. The shutter was again pryed up, ment and talk in New-Orleans.' This he returned into the office, than another attack was office could succeed in getting the shutter down A duel recently took place in New-Orleans which and securing the Office, as these lawless depredators thus described.

Yesterday a duel was fought in this city between the shutter, broke the fastening, chain, &c. When Captain Shamburg and Mr. Cuvillier. The quarrel the clerks had succeeded in securing the shutter, originated in a ball room, some weeks since, between the former and a brother of the latter. They mob would enter and rob it.

SOUTHERN MANNERS. A Missourian got into an der him; and Cuvillier had a division made of his clothing across his front, leaving it is said a slight desh wound; and here the affair terminated. While keeper of the Franklin Theatre, in New-York, re-

The Mobile Advertiser mentions three cases of attrocities in that city, arising from the custom of carrying weapons. A man was stabled in the saloon of the theatre, another was shot in a house of loon of the theatre, another was stabbed at the

back by the side of his horse, and, if dead, the

INDICTMENT FOR TREASON.-Stephen Merrill alias Wright, and Randall Irving, free persons of color, were last week of the present term of the

mooted. The constitution of Texas is not affirma-tively committed on the subject of slavery, but di-rectly against it. For it inhibits foreign slavery, but admits slaves from the United States. This latter admission is not in favor of slavery, as such, nor is it any commitment on that subject. It mere-In the following is from the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 15th: "An inquest was held on Tuesday, the list is existence depends upon it, in widening and keeping well open the doors of emigration from the United States, as the only source of its strength and prosperity. The inhibition of slaves from the slaveholding States, would be the inhibition of all the population of these States; for men will not emigrate without their property. Upon this, the political consolidation of Texas depends, isolated entirely from the mere question of slavery; and presenting the naked problem, so easily answered, whether Texas could exist without accessions of wealth and strength from the southern and south-western States. Texas cannot wait without hazard of subjection for the tardy emigrations of Europe.—To deny to these American emigrants the right of slaves consecrated to them as property by the constitution of their own nation, would be to deny to Texas a national evidence and to them. env to Texas a national existence, and to the milons which may inhabit that magnificent country,
therty and happiness; a fatuity too morbid for
berty and happiness; a fatuity too morbid for
State, whilst journeying a slave thus absconding has liberty and happiness; a fatuity too morbid for those who may have the full use of their mind. Nations cannot interfere with the internal policy of ther nations. As to this or any other point, they by treaty regulate foreign intercourse in The constitution of Texas has gone as far slaves. on this point as foreign treaties can go, with an exception, immaterial as to slavery, but fundamental as to its general policy and locality as a nation. No nation therefore can complain. The philanthro pist cannot, because the exception is but a slightransposition of the slave without increasing the number, but essentially advancing his comfort. While Texas remains independent, slaves may be circuitously smuggled from the United States. But once annex her to the Union, and the principle be-comes extinguished and merged in the treaties; while the strength and entirety of the nation will

v and permanently promoted by the annexation of A letter from Constantinople of the 16th, relates an extraordinary circumstance, which has singularly agitated the people and the court. As the Sultan, on horseback, followed by his ordinary train and guards, was crossing a bridge, he was arrested in the midst of this narrow passage, by a dervish, who thus rudely apostrophised the Commander of the Faithful: 'O, Pasha of unbelievers, Giaour Pasha! God shall make you answer for your impie-y. You destroy the institutions of our brethren, you ruin our religion, and draw down God's just inger upon us and you. He continued for a while in this strain, and it was with difficulty that the Sultan at length got rid of his troublesome visitor. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the bowstring had rever stopped the tongue of the reforming dervish. His brother dervishes immediately demanded the body, which was given up. But when night came, a miraculous light, to the edification of all true believers, shone round the corpse of the martyred saint. The fame of this miracle spread speedily abroad, and the whole city was in a fervor of sur-

effectually suppress the shadow of a traffic in slaves.
If this subject, then, be permitted to obscure the

opulation

right destinies of the eastern States in the annex-

he union of these States would be most essential-

on of Texas, it will be by infatuation and a total

[From the Journal of Public Morals.]

NARRATIVE OF CHARLES BALL. This is a history of the exertions of a slave to obtain his freedom, and is a very impressive exhibi-tion of the influence of slavery on the moral char-acter both of the slave and his master. It is written in a charming style, and is calculated deeply to interest all classes. It resembles the story of Robinson Crusoe, in the untire of the interest washen, cd, and would seem utterly incredible to any one, who was not able to conceive the strength of the large of library activities. love of liberty as it burns in the heart of man. Let a man reading this book conceive himself in the same circumstances with Charles Ball, and it will vastly destroy his incredulity. It is natural to sup-pose, that Charles, in relating his adventures, would give them in glowing style, and it is evident, that while the Editor declares, that in all statements re-lative to the slave himself, he faithfully adheres to the facts as stated by him, he has, nevertheless, ex-erted a very high degree of skill, in the introduc-tion of such illustrations as the varied scenery of the southern and middle states would be likely to furnish. The writer does not enter into the present discussion respecting Emancipation, but he has certainly furnished us with a volume, which is adapted to give much instruction, combined with a high degree of intellectual enjoyment.—We advise all those who wish to have a rich feast of harmless and profitable curiosity, to purchase and read the adventures of Charles Ball.

N. E. J. N. E. J.

The following extract from 'King's Arctic Ex-pedition,' will afford some insight into the sources of the immense wealth of the far-famed John Jacob Astor, of New York :-

pany in London, we may draw our conclusions as to the oppression of those people. Three martin skins are obtained for a coarse knife, the utmost value of which, including the expense of convey-ing it to those distant regions, cannot be estimated at more than 6d; and three of the skins were sold last January in London for five guineas. With the more expensive furs, such as the black fox, or the sea otter, the profit is more than tripled; and but a few years ago, a single skin of the former species, sold for fifty guineas, while the native ob-tained in exchange the value of two shillings.

BOSTON RECORDER .- The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY farthest, the religious newspapers in New England will either take strong anti-slavery ground or will stake. He has condensed a mass of information at the world into a

Mr. Tracy was, in many respects, an able editor, but too fond of pursuing abstract theories to effect as much good as he otherwise would have done.— Alton Observer.

WHAT HAS THE CHURCH TO DO WITH SLAVERY? The Reverend Mr. P , formerly of Philadelphia, late of Natches, now the Pastor of a wealthy church in New York, after having sold his planta-tion for \$30,000, (with or without slaves, I know not,) sold also a MAN and his wife to his sister for \$1,000 each. This 'REVEREND DIVINE' made anuch better trade than his brother Judas, who sold his master for only thirty pieces of silver. Not only so, but instead of being driven by popular inagnation or remorse of conscience to elevate himclf on a gallows, as he went through Pittsburgh. luring the last year, he was elevated to the Pulpit of the 1st and 2d Presbyterian churches, and pass-Let infidels scoff, skeptics cry priestcraft, and christians say hypocrite! What have the churches here to do with Slavery!!—Pittsburgh Ch. Witness.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE PUTMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed from No. 2 Bromfield Street to No. 14 School Street, where the business will be continued by the continued by t

LIBERATOR .- We see in some friendly papers complaints that an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society has disparaged the Liberator, while recommending this paper. We are sure that what-ever any agent may have done of this sort, he has Slavery Society hus easy recommending this paper. We are sure the recommending this paper. We are sure the recommending this paper. We are sure that the commendation of this sort, he has some without the authority of the executive committee, who have never intended to introduce their publications to the disparagement of others, advocating the same holy cause, and least of all to the disparagement of the Liberator. It should be disjunctly understood that the committee wish that paper to be sustained.—Emancipator.

MESSIEURS A. AUDAIN, J. J. REVIERRE AND CO. proprietors of the Sugar Estate, named Borgella water mill, distant eleven miles from Port-au-Prince, two miles distant from the village of Croix des Bouquet, offer permanent employment to farmers understanding ploughing and carting in the English mode.

murdered by a party of the tribe El Harib at Sheb Kevah, twenty days journey from Wednoon, and twenty-seven from Timbuctoo. Mr. Davidson is author of Travels in Mexico, Egypt and the Holy Land.

Playing in the English mode. Terms as follows:—Good house room, and fifteen dollars per month, and one acre of ground, for each family, with the privilege of raising stock. April 14, 1837.

TEXAS—ITS POSITION AS TO SLAVERY.

Slavery is a factitious principle in the United States, and an understanding of it requires a familiarity with its origin. Here it is anomalously linked with the right of suffrage, and is coeval with the first settlements. The blow which strikes it away, strikes away the constitution. It must be tenderly mooted. The constitution of Texas is not affirmatively committed on the subject of slavery, but diup to the man he was in search of, but was knocked down again; he raised his head, and gave the word 'fire;' they discharged their pieces, and killed three and wounded five or six others. The remainder fled.

The following is from the Philadelphia Gazette

been fined fifty dollars and costs. We regret to learn that the policy of insurance

on the Baptist meeting house at East Cambridge, destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., is rendered void, by the proprietors having leased the cellar for the storage of goods of a combustible nature.

A STICKLER FOR RELIGIOUS FORMS .- A lady at Marseilles, who, though strictly religious, was not adverse to the amusements of the carnival, gave a splendid ball on the last night of that fete. Dancing went on merrily, and the support table was spread, but while the guests were walking into the cold fowl, the clock struck twelve, when Lent having commenced, the lady ordered the servants immediately to remove the dishes, which they did, to the infinite mortification of the guests.

Among the passengers who sailed on Monday, in the packet ship Independence from New York for Liverpool, were the Rev. Mr. Kirk, and E. C. Delbeence of judgment; a state of mind in which the opulation of those States has never yet been und. In the next number, it will be shown that evan, Esq. of Albany, the two champions of the tem-

DEATH OF MRS. CANNING .- The Liverpool mail of the 18th March announces the death of this lady of the 18th March announces the death of this lady. She was the Viscountess Canning, wife of the former Prime Minister George Canning. Her death raises to the Peerage her son Charles John Canning, who was recently in the House of Commons.

G. N. THOMSON,

BOOK-BINDER AND PUBLISHER, Cornhill, (entrance Franklin Avenue.) kinds of Binding done with elegance and prompt-

Wanted as above, 15 or 20 intelligent, active men, to obtain subscriptions in the several States, for a new and highly interesting work. April 21.

YOUNG MAN'S AID,

TO Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness. By Rev Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdom St church, Boston.

This work is designed to assist Young MEN in acquiring a just sense of their responsibilities and duties, and in securing the knowledge and character requisite to meet and sustain them. The book contains thirteen chapters, making 408 pages, 12 mo. It has been favorably noticed in the various papers in this and other cities. It is eagerly sough after by Young Men, and it is believed it an important Aid to Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness. Many merchants have purchased and given their clerks copies of this excellent book.

From the Mercantile Journal. It contains much of a practical character. Mr. Winslow deserves the thanks of the community for having laid this valuable production before the public. It should be in the hands of every young man.

From the Christian Witness. Mr. Winslow has conferred a blessing upon his country and the world in the publication of this Aid to the Young. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the pow-er to mould the wills of wayward young men, and to conduct them into the paths of virtue and happiness.'

From the N. E. Spectator. . We think it decidedly the best book that has appear ed for that class of the community for which it is intended, and we are confident that it will be the means of doing much good."

From the Daily Herald. The book is full of interest and instruction, and we

e persuaded that no young man should fail of making his pocket companion.'

From the Christian Register

"There is a manliness and freedom in the style which will make this book popular with the class of readers for which it was designed. Without interfering with any of the excellent books for young men that are before the public, it is a valuable addition to their number."

From the Portland Christian Mirror. the immense wealth of the far-famed John Jaob Astor, of New York:—

The original cost of Furs.—By comparing the
alue given to the Indians for their furs, and the
rice they are sold for by the Hudson Bay Comany in London, we may draw our conclusions as

How the Portion to Instant Instant Provide Provided Provided Instant our young friends to avail themselves of it, as a valuable aid to an intelligent, pure, useful and happy life."

For sale by the Publisher, D. K. Hitchcock, No. 2 School St., and by Wm. D. Ticknor, corner of Washing-ton and School Sts., Boston.

THE UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER.

ORMERLY pastor of the first Congregational Society in this town, has, we perceive, already reached a second edition. This work is 'designed to introduce readers at home, to an acquaintance has relinquished the editorship of this paper. In his short address of leave-taking, Mr. T. does not state the reasons of this movement. From various indications, however, we infer that it is owing to his views on the subject of slavery. There can be no doubt that in the course of one or two years, at farthest, the religious newspapers in New England respecting almost every portion of the world, into a compass that makes it accessible to every family, and put it into a form that renders it interesting to every reader. It is neatly bound at \$1,87 per copy, or \$2, with spring back .-- Worcester Spy.

GRAHAM HOUSE, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, BY DAVID CAMBELL. No 23, BRATTLE-STREET, (A few rods above the City Tavern,)

BOSTON. The table is supplied from the products of 3m.

REMOVAL.

School Street, where the business will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm of Putman and Clark, who will be ever happy to wait apon their customers in their line of business. They will keep constantly on hand for sale, a complete assortment of PERFUMERY of the best kinds.

New Books.

FOR SALE BY ISAAC KNAPP.

At the A. S. Office, 25, Cornhill. ARCHY MOORE, or Memoirs of the Slave

2 vols. 12mo. This work throws light, in a high blaze, all over the subject of slavery. It should used, as a flaming torch, by every abolitions, Price reduced. \$1,25. CHARLES BALL. 1 vol. 12mo. This is a

CHARLES BALL. I vol. 12mo. This is a story, told by himself, of a Max who lived 40 years in Maryland, S. Carolina and Georgie, as a slate, under various masters, and was one year in the Navy, with Commodere Barney, during the late war. Containing an account of the manners and usages of the planters and slaveholders of the Sauth, a description of the condition reads. South, a description of the condition and tre of the slaves, with observations upon the state morals amongst the cotton planters, and the ter and sufferings of a fugitive slave, who twice of caped from the cotton country. This is a work thrilling interest, by some considered prefers Archy Moore. 1,00. LEMUEL HAYNES. 1 vol. 12mo. This con.

LEMUEL HAYNES. I vol. 12mo. This contains sketches of the life and character of the net known colored preacher, who was, for many year, paster of a Congregational church in Ruisad, V. He is celebrated for his controversy with Hose Ballou, which is here given entire. Many of his Ballou, which is here given entire. Many of his most interesting writings are also cepied. It is enriched with a valuable introduction, by his Sprague, and embellished with a pertrait. The profits of the work are devoted to the brefit his family, who are in indigent circumstances. In

THE NEGRO PEW. 1 vol. large 18mo. The writer maintains the position, that every man is be esteemed and treated according to his social moral and intellectual worth. 25.

RIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON, No. 2 Those who have read No. 1 do not need a recemmendation of this, and those who have not show read both forthwith. 25.

TESTIMONY OF GOD AGAINST SLAV. ERY. A collection of passages from the Bike which show the sin of holding and treating the human species as property. With notes, T human species as property. With notes, T which is added the testimony of the civilin world against slavery. This is a magazine of he and argument. Second edition, improved. Pro reduced. 25.

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litionist knows of such a person, who has no read this work, he should immediately supply hg with it. 37 1-2. MEMOIR OF JAMES JACKSON. 18me. This is an account of the life of a very interesting colored Sabbath scholar, who died in Boston, 0

ne is designed for those who think. If any abo

31, 1833, aged 6 years and 11 months. By Mar Susan Paul. Every Sabbath school library should contain this book. 25. GODWIN ON SLAYERY. This is an exceedingly valuable work, by the well known author of the Work on Atheism. It furnishes clear proof of the identity of the spirit of slavery, and furnishes the American abolitionist with tried weapons

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CHANNING ON SLAVERY. 2d edition of

SONGS OF THE FREE, and Hymns of Chris tian Freedom. This work is prepared by Ma Chapman, and in addition to her own writing contains many spirit-stirring effusions from the pe of Whittier, Mrs. Child, E. M. Chandler, and Est of Whittier, Mrs. Child, E. M. Chandler, and has others. It is especially appropriate to be used the family circle, and at the monthly concert. 5

MEMOIR AND POEMS OF PHILLS WHEATLY, a native African and a slave. Wh beautiful lithographic likeness. This is a mong the many proofs which go to exhibit coundless capacity of the Africans. 37 1-2.

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WORKS OF E. M. CHANDLER, with a 100 oir of her life and character. By Benjamin 1. 'Among the female writers of modern to who have distinguished themselves in p py and moral excellence, few indeed, if any, presented stronger claims to favorable notice, the amiable author of the valuable essays and cellaneous pieces comprised in this volume. (21)

THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION DISCOVERED, or an inquiry into the of tendency of popular violence. Containing plete and circumstantial account of the proceedings at the city of UTICA, Oct. 21st the dispersion of the State Anti-Slavery

tion, by the agitators, the destruction of a cratic press, and of the causes which led together with a concise treatise on the prethe court of his honor, Judge Lynch. 50. ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE Abridged from Clarkson. 2 vols. 18mo. Price for the set, only 37 1-2.

MEGG MEGONE. A poem by Whittier. 3715

REMOVAL. MR. JOHN R. TAYLOR has removed to No. 12, Belknap-st., whe e he will be happy accommodate genteel persons of color with be

and lodging. Boston, March 4, 1837.